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Israel, Egypt Sign 'Framework' Accords Aimed at Peace Treaty Within 3 Months

Syria, PLO Reject Pacts As a 'Unilateral' Action

Carter Hails Camp David Results, But Many Points Remain Unsettled



President Sadat, President Carter and Prime Minister Begin join in a round of handshaking during the White House announcement Sunday of the Mideast agreement reached at Camp David.

5,000 Quake Victims Buried

Empress Heads Iran Rescuers

TABAS, Iran, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Empress Farah arrived here today to supervise relief operations following Saturday's earthquake and was met with anguished pleas to "help dig out the dead."

But rescue operations fell short in Tabas and nearby towns where 15,000 persons were feared dead and tens of thousands were homeless. For many victims, there was no relief. They sat beside the dusty road and wept.

Authorities said that 5,000 bodies were found and buried today as soldiers "aid" civilian volunteers wearing white masks to keep out the stench of death, pulled bodies out of the wreckage of Tabas.

Doctors warned of epidemics and burial was quick in rows of hastily dug graves. A desert wind blew away some of the stench as the bodies found under mounds of rubble were taken away.

Visit Shortened

The empress made a quick tour of Tabas but security men whisked her away when residents started shouting, "Dig out the dead! Dig out the dead!"

Officials said that the final toll was expected to be higher than 15,000. Survivors claim that 30,000 were killed, but doctors and other health workers were no longer concerned with checking figures as they shunted from one distress point to another.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 56 tons of grains, rice, sugar, oil and tea flown to the remote region near the Afghanistan border 480 miles southeast of Tehran. The conservative Moslem clergymen who challenged his regime in recent months also sent dozens of truckloads of food, blankets and medicines in a parallel effort that appeared to have political overtones.

Scores of injured men, women and children still lay in field hospitals on the outskirts of town or in improvised emergency centers in the midst of rubble. Because of the

overwhelming demand and scanty medical services, many were unlikely to get proper treatment.

Grim Search

"They say anyone who stays here tonight will be inviting death, but I will stay," said Ali Mohammadi, a shopkeeper in Mashad, 240 miles to the north, who came to look for 110 of his relatives. All he found by midday were 17 bodies.

"What do you want to know my name for?" he asked a reporter. "My whole family is gone. Will anyone give back my family if I give you my name? Will there ever be a compensation for any one of them?"

Among his lost relatives were his grandparents and parents, two sisters, a younger brother and cousins, uncles and aunts.

Workmen dug for bodies beside a sign at the entrance to the town that said "Welcome to the Garden"

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Executions by Troops Reported in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Sept. 18 (AP) — The National Guard was reported today to be mopping up one of the last two centers of rebel resistance in northwestern Nicaragua and making steady progress in the other, despite hard fighting by Sandinista guerrillas.

Persons returning from the northwest told of seeing many dead and wounded. They said that the National Guard, Nicaragua's 7,500-man army and police force, was executing persons suspected of being snipers in Esteli and Chinandega.

The guard reported that it retook control of Chinandega yesterday afternoon and was continuing mop-up operations. There were reports of continued sniper fire there today.

Reports from Esteli said that government troops were advancing steadily under fire. Refugees from

BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization today quickly rejected the Camp David agreements and Jordan's King Hussein flew back home from a trip abroad, apparently for urgent conferences on the accords.

The PLO said there could be no Middle East peace without the PLO, and vowed that its guerrillas would press on with their "armed resistance" in the Israeli-occupied territories. The Syrian radio denounced Egypt for entering into a "unilateral peace treaty."

In Tripoli, thousands of Libyans demonstrated in the streets, chanting slogans calling for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on charges of selling out the Arab cause.

Jordan's King Hussein, who had been scheduled to fly to Morocco from Majorca, suddenly changed his plans and flew back to Amman, apparently for urgent consultations on the Middle East summit conference.

Kamel Resignation Confirmed

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Sadat confirmed today that he had accepted the resignation of his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel. He said in a television interview that he had accepted Mr. Kamel's resignation on Friday. He did not elaborate on the reasons for the resignation, but said Mr. Kamel would accompany him to Morocco on Wednesday and would later be appointed an ambassador.

In Cairo the general secretary of Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party met in emergency session to examine reports on the Camp David accords, and Egyptian government-controlled newspapers put out extra editions attempting to sell the Camp David accords to the Egyptian public.

[Cairo radio and television carried a nationwide speech by Mr. Sadat tonight in which he told Egyptians that he had succeeded in reaching a just peace and no longer needed to send his men into battle against Israel. Reuters reported. "The return to peace once again gives me great joy," he said in the broadcast from Washington.]

In London, the British Foreign Office hailed the Camp David sum-

mit agreements as "a considerable achievement" on the part of President Carter and said that all three leaders are "to be congratulated."

"The Middle East will remain tense and a flashpoint and this agreement will not contribute to any just settlement in the Middle

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By Charles Mohr
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel have signed two agreements designed to lead to the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty within three months and to provide for the withdrawal of Isra-

el's military government from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

President Carter succeeded in persuading the two leaders to hammer out the agreements during 13 days of intense and difficult negotiations at his retreat at Camp David and then led them last night

into the ornate East Room of the White House for a signing ceremony.

A briefing in advance of the ceremony by U.S. officials revealed that there was no resolution of the issue of ultimate sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but that local inhabitants of those two areas had for the first time been given a guaranteed voice in negotiations on the ultimate status of that region as well as a pledge of "full autonomy and self-government" during a five-year transition period. Also, Jordan is being invited to join the negotiations and offered a role in the security arrangements on the West Bank during the interim.

Begin Disclosure

[From Tel Aviv, United Press International reported that Mr. Begin said today that the United States pledged to build two air bases in the Negev Desert to replace two installations Israel will surrender to Egypt as part of a peace agreement. He made the remarks in a news conference with Israeli reporters in a Washington broadcast live to Israel.]

"[The United States will build two alternative airfields in the Negev, not far from those in Sinai] that Israel is giving up, be said in the first disclosure of details of the accords. "We will not leave the Sinai airfields as long as the new ones are not fully operational," Mr. Begin said.]

Addressing an audience of U.S., Egyptian and Israeli legislators and officials as well as a nationwide television audience, an obviously pleased President Carter said the prayers that he and the other two leaders had called for at the outset of the negotiations had been answered "beyond all realistic expectations."

Settlements Question

Discussing the still unresolved question of Israeli settlements on the Sinai Peninsula and in the Gaza Strip, Mr. Carter conceded that they constituted a "substantial difference" between the two parties. Nonetheless, he said, "the long days of Camp David are over," and now it was up to the other two to complete their negotiations.

[President Carter today sent long cables to world leaders — including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev — explaining the Camp David developments and urging

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News Analysis

Fragile Accords Face Obstacles

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — The two separate peace accords signed last night by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel offer a chance for a Middle East peace. But they are so fragile that they could be torn apart quickly by the respective political allies of the Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Mr. Sadat appears to be taking the greatest risk by giving up the most on principle. He has opened the way to signing a separate peace with Israel without getting, at the same time, an Israeli promise to give back all of the Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

In return, he can get back all of the Sinai peninsula within three years. As outlined last night by U.S. officials in a background briefing and then in public by President Carter at the signing ceremony, there are no provisions in the Sinai document that hinge on the agreement that covers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

That is a major victory for Mr. Begin, who essentially has succeeded in getting Mr. Sadat to accept a modified version of the Israeli 26-point plan for autonomy on the

West Bank that the Egyptians rejected last December.

The major changes accepted by Mr. Begin in the plan are the stationing of United Nations peace-keeping forces and early warning monitoring stations on the West Bank during the five-year interim period, and the pulling back of Israeli troops into garrisons on the West Bank and in Gaza during that period.

These steps apparently are seen by Mr. Sadat and the U.S. team that worked on the summit meeting as the wedge they can use to convince the Israelis that their security needs can be met by such arrangements, and that ultimately all Israeli troops and control can be withdrawn from the West Bank and Gaza.

As described by U.S. officials, the West Bank framework does not include a commitment for total Israeli withdrawal. Nothing was decided on East Jerusalem except that Egypt and Israel will exchange letters on the subject. U.S. officials indicated.

As it now stands, the agreement also eliminates the Palestine Liberation Organization from any important share of the decision-making power on the West Bank, another argument Mr. Sadat and the

United States can use to reassure Israel on security.

Mr. Carter appeared to make this exclusion explicit by noting at the signing ceremony that the agreement gave a chance for self-determination to "people who live

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MAJOR POINTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — Here are the main provisions of the documents signed by President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, as outlined, without details, by White House officials last night:

• A Framework for Peace in the Middle East covering the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas now occupied by Israel.

• A five-year transitional period of civil self-rule for Palestinian inhabitants.

• Withdrawal of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to garrisons in specified locations.

• Negotiations involving Egypt, Israel, elected representatives of the Palestinians and Jordan, if it will

join, to determine the final status of the area.

• No new Israeli settlements to be established during the negotiations.

• Security arrangements which may involve United Nations forces, special security zones, demilitarized zones and early warning stations to be negotiated.

• An exchange of letters covering the status of East Jerusalem. There was no indication of their contents.

Concerning Peace Treaty

• A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel covering the Sinai and bilateral relations.

• An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is to be signed within three months.

• Phased Israeli withdrawal from all of the Sinai is to begin within three to nine months after signing of the peace treaty. Final withdrawal is to be within three years.

• Israeli airfields in Sinai are to be returned to Egyptian civilian control.

• Security zones of several kinds are to be established in Sinai.

• Normal relations between Egypt and Israel will be established at the completion of the first major Israeli withdrawal.

A major issue not yet resolved is the timing of the removal of Israeli settlements from Sinai. Egypt states that Israel must agree to remove the settlements as a prerequisite for a peace treaty, Israel states that the issue should be resolved during negotiations. The Israeli Knesset is to consider the matter within two weeks.

Each of the two agreements stands on its own, according to White House officials. This means that the Sinai withdrawal and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel are expected to proceed even if the arrangements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip break down.

U.S. Satellite Crashes Into The Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Pegasus 1, a dead satellite weighing 23,000 pounds, re-entered the Earth's atmosphere and crashed harmlessly yesterday into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Angola, according to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

The spacecraft, with wing-like panels 96 feet wide, had been expected to slip into the atmosphere and burn across a trajectory 31.7 degrees latitude on either side of the equator. That area is limited to the southern portion of the United States and portions of Latin America, the Sahara in Africa, India and China.

Unlike the Soviet satellite that scattered radioactive debris across the northern territories of Canada last winter, Pegasus 1 is not powered by a nuclear reactor, and therefore is free of nuclear contamination.

Its scientific work was completed long ago and its radio transmitter was turned off in 1968. Last year, however, it mysteriously started transmitting and interfered for a few seconds with the radio signals from a Japanese weather satellite. Its radio was turned off by remote control the next day.

In Biggest Private Order

Laker to Buy 5 DC-10s, 10 Europe Airbus A300s

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Britain's Laker Airways today announced it would buy five McDonnell Douglas DC-10s from the United States and 10 wide-bodied Airbus A300s from France for \$725 million in what it described as the biggest single order ever placed by a private airline.

The airline's chairman, Sir Freddie Laker, who revolutionized low-fare travel by introducing his cheap, no-frills Skytrain service between London and New York a year ago, said today that the quieter, wider planes ordered would enable Laker Airways to offer even more competitive fares.

Sir Freddie said that Laker Airways had chosen the 305-seat version of the existing Airbus — the A300 — but that the order included an option on four models of the smaller A310. The 210-seat A310 is not yet in production.

Sir Freddie said the new 377-seat DC-10s — the first two of which will be delivered in December, next year — will be used to fly between London and Los Angeles.

Skytrain's new London-Los Angeles service will be inaugurated next Tuesday. The fares have been

advertised as follows: London to Los Angeles one-way: \$284 (about \$165); Los Angeles to London one-way: \$220.

Sir Freddie said that one DC-10 and one A300 Airbus would fly under the flag of Caribbean Airways, jointly owned by Laker Airways and the government of Barbados.

He said that by the first anniversary of the London-New York daily Skytrain service next Tuesday, a quarter of a million persons will have flown with Laker Airways on the route. A quarter of a million also will be offered on the London-Los Angeles service during the coming year, he said.

The Laker Airways order for the A300 Airbus brings the total number of orders and options for the plane to 173 so far, placed by 19 airlines.

Development Costs

Airbus Industrie, the French, West German, Dutch and Spanish consortium that has developed the European Airbus, estimates that it needs about 300 orders to cover the development costs.

Britain was originally in the con-

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U.S. Desegregation Advocate Refutes Own Study

'More Complicated Than Any of Us Realized'

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — Sociologist James Coleman, whose study in the mid-1960s has been widely used to support school desegregation, now says that it is a "mistaken belief" that black students learn better in integrated classrooms.

During the last decade, Mr. Coleman said, research throughout the United States has shown that "it is not the case that school desegregation, as it has been carried out in American schools, generally brings achievement benefits to disadvantaged [black] children."

In some situations, Mr. Coleman said, desegregation has brought slight gains in black achievement, but in many others there has been no change or a slight loss.

Even though he had argued a

decade ago that "integration would bring about achievement benefits," Mr. Coleman said, "it has not worked out this way in many of the school desegregation cases since that research. Thus, what once appeared to be fact is now known to be fiction."

Mr. Coleman, of the University of Chicago, presented his new conclusions in a paper last April. He repeated them in an interview during the weekend.

More Complicated

"Desegregation has turned out to be much more complicated than any of us ever realized," Mr. Coleman said. "There appear to be beneficial effects for some black kids, those who are better students, and harmful effects for blacks who are poorer students."

It all seems to balance out, which is quite the reverse of the implications of his own research [in the mid-1960s].

Mr. Coleman's 1966 report, called "Equality of Educational Opportunity," was authorized by Congress in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. It still is the most extensive piece of educational research ever conducted, involving tests and surveys of about 600,000 students and 60,000 teachers in 4,000 U.S. schools.

It is most widely noted conclusion was that the social-class composition of a school had more impact on student achievement than either resources or teaching methods, and that lower-class black children scored

higher on standardized tests in schools with a middle-class white majority than they did in schools where the children were poor and black.

'Educational Resources'

Mr. Coleman emphasized that the achievement gain occurred not because of skin color, but because of the middle-class background and "educational resources" that many white children bring from home.

After his report, Mr. Coleman expressed his views widely, not only in scholarly articles, but also in testimony before congressional committees and in school-desegregation cases in courts.

Among them was Julius Hobson's suit against the Washington school system. Mr. Cole-

man testified in Mr. Hobson's behalf and was cited by U.S. Judge Skelly Wright to support the court's finding that "Negro students' educational achievement improves when they transfer into white or integrated educational institutions."

Mr. Coleman said that he now believes this view is "incorrect" wishful thinking.

Mr. Coleman said that the difference between his conclusions of a decade ago and the subsequent results of desegregation reflect two main factors: a difference in the way desegregation has been carried out, and the availability of new research.

In 1965, when he collected his data, Mr. Coleman said that nearly all black children attending integrated schools in the South were well motivated volunteers under "open-enrollment"

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Settlers' Futures in Doubt

Israelis View Agreement With Relief and Wariness

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (WP) — The Camp David summit agreements reached between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat were greeted here in the early morning hours with a mixture of joyous relief and circumspection.

The relief followed two weeks of uncertainty over whether the summit would succeed and lead to the first peace in Israel in 30 years, or fail and result in the fifth Israeli-Arab war.

Initial euphoria was expressed over the tentative pact signed yesterday, but the caution centered on the question of what will become of the hundreds of Jewish settlers scattered throughout the West Bank and the Sinai Desert.

A spokesman for the Peace Now Group, Israel's burgeoning peace movement, said this morning, "We wish to congratulate Prime Minister Begin and are sure most of the public will stand behind him in the long road to peace."

Until now, the Peace Now Movement has labeled Mr. Begin as an obstacle to peace, and has suggested that a treaty with Egypt is untenable with the rightist prime minister in office.

Settlers' Wary
Spokesmen for Jewish settlers in the Sinai reacted more warily. "I hope Israeli settlements will continue to exist. And that we don't have to be the ones who pay the price for peace. I am worried," said a settler in the Yamit settlement in the Sinai.

In official Jerusalem, attention turned to the Knesset, Israel's 120-member parliament, which, under the agreement, will put to a test a key proviso upon which Mr. Sadat

and Mr. Begin were unable to agree — dismantlement of the Jewish settlements.

Two days before leaving for Camp David, Mr. Begin met with opposition Labor leader Shimon Peres, and afterward said that the two had reached a consensus on five major points to be carried to the summit, including the necessity of Israeli troops and Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Although Mr. Peres has since suggested that the prime minister had loosely interpreted the conversation, Mr. Begin later announced that, with such backing, "I will speak for 92 Knesset members at Camp David." And Mr. Begin clearly left with the feeling that he had the support of a majority of members, at least on the question of territorial concessions and security of the borders.

The result of a resolution of no confidence in Mr. Begin's peace policy put to the Knesset on July 24, which supported him by a 2-1 margin, would seem to bear out some of his serenity.

However, debate on the resolution did not focus specifically on the presence of settlements on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai, and the attitudes of the Knesset members on that issue in the context of the new agreements has yet to be heard. The Knesset was in summer recess, and many members were still on holiday.

Attention here also has shifted to the West Bank, where the five-year limited autonomy proposal has been received coolly by most Arab leaders.

The only West Bank Arab leaders to openly endorse the autonomy plan are regional leaders, regarded by most Palestinian residents as collaborators with Israel. Most leaders who have adamantly opposed the autonomy plan are at least sympathizers with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What is of crucial importance to all the Arab leaders is that settlements be withdrawn immediately. They regard that as more than a gesture of goodwill, and as a matter of paramount substance, saying that it is inconceivable for Israel to move toward peace while expropriating private Arab land for civilian settlements.

Syria, PLO Reject Pact

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East," a PLO spokesman said in Beirut.

The twin Egyptian-Israeli accords announced in Washington outlined plans for an interim government, on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, with Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians sharing power. The agreements made no specific mention of any PLO role in the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the PLO spokesman hammered on this omission.

"There will be no peace in the region without the PLO," he said and dismissed the proposal for an interim West Bank solution as "a legalized occupation."

"The PLO will carry on its armed resistance inside the occupied territories," and Sadat doesn't speak for the Palestinians," he said.



Israelis celebrating accords wave flowers in "Joy of Peace" rally in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Accuses Sadat of 'Betrayal'

Tass Denounces Summit Pact as 'Plot'

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (WP) — The Soviet Union tonight denounced the Camp David peace accords as "a plot against Arabs" and bitterly condemned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for "betrayal of the cause of the Arab people of Palestine."

The Tass attack, predicted by Western diplomatic sources, declared that the agreement to achieve a bilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was "a direct dictate to Sadat to conclude a... separate deal on Tel Aviv's terms."

The other accord announced last night in Washington, the "framework for peace in the Middle East," was called "evidence of Sadat's open rejection of the common Arab demands, his betrayal of the cause of the Arab people of Palestine, of surrender to all demands made by Tel Aviv and Washington."

Calling the 13-day summit at the presidential retreat in Maryland "collusion," Tass labeled it a failure. "It is evident that the deal was achieved at Sadat's expense and this further demonstrates the capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership."

The Russians have been bitter critics of Mr. Sadat ever since he turned away from the Kremlin several years ago, abrogated a treaty of friendship and embraced the United States, costing the Russians billions of rubles that the Kremlin had sunk into technical and military aid. Soviet attacks on Mr. Sadat have been especially harsh since his journey to Jerusalem, and the official press here has gleefully reported every setback and rallied against a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace settlement as a sellout of Arabs and Palestinians.

The Kremlin, staunch patrons of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of a separate Palestinian state, declared via Tass: "Sadat's acceptance of this plan is in crying contradiction with the demand of the Arab people of Palestine for the creation of their own state. The document does not mention at all the PLO that was recognized at an Arab summit meeting as the sole lawful representative of Palestinians."

The Russians have maintained



that any Middle East settlement must include a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories as well as an independent Palestinian state. Tass portrayed the staged withdrawal of Israeli forces as envisioned in the accords as agreement by Mr. Sadat to "Israel's military presence in the West Bank and the Gaza sector."

"All attempts of bourgeois propaganda" to portray the summit as a success "ended in failure," Tass asserted. "And that is the only way they could have ended — in secrecy from the world public, behind the back of the Arab peoples, a separate bargaining took place. Its participants pursued their selfish interests."

The Kremlin has favored convening a Geneva peace conference at which the Palestinians would be represented, and greeted with favor last year's joint declaration between Washington and Moscow to try for a general peace agreement.

But soon after, Mr. Sadat announced his intention to go to Israel, and the Kremlin began attacking the United States as fomenting a bilateral peace accord.

The Tass report is the first official Soviet comment on the Camp David accords, and the fact that it came more than twelve hours after they were announced indicates that the announcements caught the Russians by surprise.

President Sadat, seeming more subdued than his two colleagues, stressed that President Carter had been a "full partner" in the negotiations and added pointedly to the president that "the continuation of your active role is indispensable."

Although there seemed to be several potential pitfalls that could complicate, or even halt, progress toward a Middle East settlement, the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt in the next 90 days would do much to neutralize more militant Arab states, such as Syria, some observers felt, and would go a long way to create a de facto Middle East peace. This prospect evidently pleased the Israeli delegation greatly.

In the signing ceremony, an ebullient Prime Minister Begin lavished praise for both Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat. He joked that the summit meeting should be renamed the "Jimmy Carter Conference" and quipped that the U.S. president had worked hard at reaching an agreement — "harder than our forefathers did in building the pyramids."

Then, to the cheers of the audience in the East Room, Mr. Begin embraced Mr. Sadat in a long, fervent hug.

As President Carter told the television audience, two documents

Moscow Official Denies Claim

Soviet SST Reported to Crash

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — A Soviet Tu-144 supersonic aircraft crashed earlier this year on a test flight from a base in an area east of Moscow that is closed to foreigners, according to informed Western sources here.

The crash — denied today by a Civil Aviation Ministry official here — is believed to be connected with the revelation last week that the aircraft has been pulled off its regular, 2,500-mile weekly run to Alma-Ata, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, according to the sources.

The last known passenger flight for the Soviet SST was June 6. Weekly commercial SST service between Moscow and Alma-Ata was initiated last Nov. 1 in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

The exact number of Tu-144 passenger flights since then is uncertain, although it is known that some of the 32 flights scheduled between the inaugural trip and last June were canceled.

Date of Crash Unknown

The date of the reported crash is unknown, although one source here said that he first learned of it early this summer. It was believed that the crash was detected by a U.S. spy satellite.

Asked about the crash report today, the Civil Aviation Ministry official said, "In my opinion, this does not correspond to reality."

The Soviet official said that the Tu-144 is currently "carrying out flights in accordance with its program." But he refused to elaborate on what kind of flights.

Travelers said last week that they had been told when trying to book a Tu-144 flight that there would be no more through the end of this year.

The Tu-144, which Western sources here say was a knee-jerk program undertaken by the Kremlin with an eye toward building national prestige by outdoing the West, has been plagued by problems from the beginning.

The government rushed the program so that it could beat the British-French Concorde into the air. The United States dropped its SST program in the early 1970s.

First to Fly

A Tu-144 was, in fact, the first civilian SST to fly, taking to the air on Dec. 31, 1968. But rumors of major design flaws in the aircraft appeared to be confirmed by the spectacular crash of an early production model at the 1973 Paris Air Show.

The aircraft began flying mail and cargo between Moscow and Alma-Ata on Dec. 26, 1975, in what was seen as a last-ditch attempt to steal some thunder from the Concorde, which was the first to begin regular passenger service early the next year.

The inaugural passenger flight of

the Tu-144 came almost two years later, but still Western experts here were surprised. It had been thought that the aircraft might be scrapped. The list of its rumored problems included unacceptable cabin vibration, noise, aerodynamic instability, and unexpectedly high fuel consumption — reportedly one of the reasons the Kremlin put it on the relatively short Moscow-Alma-Ata run.

Changes Considered

Soviet sources have indicated that one modification being considered for the plane would be added fuel tanks which would form part

of the fuselage. In addition to increased range, the change would presumably muffle some of the passenger compartment noise that Western passengers have pinpointed as a weakness.

Western sources speculated that the Russians might have been testing that modification or some other when the crash occurred.

Only a dozen of the supersonic planes are believed to have been built here, compared with 16 Concorde to date. One of the 12 crashed at the Paris show, so the latest reported crash would bring the total to 10.

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Fragile Mideast Accord Faces Crucial Obstacles

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in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and failing to mention the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees who are the base of the PLO.

Instead, Mr. Carter specified the five-year interim arrangement is intended to lead to a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. Acceptance of the complex arrangement and ultimately a role in negotiations by King Hussein of Jordan is crucial to Mr. Sadat's ability now to maintain credibility in the Arab world. That, in turn, is crucial for the survival of the accords.

U.S. officials noted last night that King Hussein will be visiting Washington in a few weeks. The United States provides Jordan with both budgetary assistance and mili-

tary aid, and Mr. Carter's willingness and ability to apply pressure on King Hussein may emerge as a key factor in keeping the accords alive.

In the trilateral exchange of praise at the signing ceremony, Mr. Sadat made it clear that he would go home and tell his Arab audience that he signed the accords because the Carter administration has promised to deliver a final agreement that will get back the territories lost in 1967.

The accords, he said, "signal the emergence of a new peace initiative with the American nation in the heart of the process." That U.S. role will continue, he said.

Key Role for Knesset

While Mr. Sadat appears to be tossing to Washington the responsibility of his failure to get a binding commitment on sovereignty, Mr. Begin is testing his most controversial issue, Israeli settlements in the Sinai and the West Bank, straight into the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

In effect, Mr. Begin will ask the Knesset within the next two weeks whether it wants peace with Egypt or wants to keep the settlements in the Sinai. If the parliament votes for the settlements, the whole package is certain to collapse, a senior U.S. official indicated last night.

If the Knesset agrees to give up the settlements, by Dec. 17, Egypt and Israel are committed to sign a separate and binding peace treaty. The treaty will trigger the first interim Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai, to be completed within three to nine months after the treaty is signed. At that stage, Egypt has to establish normal relations with Israel. Then all of Sinai, including the three air bases Israel now controls and the settlements, is to be returned to Egyptian sovereignty.

The Knesset vote on the settlements in the Sinai also will be a key test of Israeli sentiment on the settlements in the West Bank, one of the most difficult issues to be sorted out in the five years of negotiations among Israelis, Jordanians, local Palestinians and Egyptians as set out in the accord on the West Bank.

In Israeli opinion, the most controversial step Mr. Begin has taken probably is his agreement to suspend new settlements on the West Bank during the five-year interim period.

U.S. Ex-Envoy, Soviet Aide Talk

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP) — Former U.S. diplomat Kenneth Rush held what U.S. officials called a private meeting in East Berlin today with Pjotr Abramovich, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany.

Mr. Rush, the chief U.S. negotiator in talks that led to the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin, spent about 2½ hours in East Berlin, U.S. diplomatic officials said.

The details of the meeting were disclosed by U.S. officials, saying the talks were a State Department effort to head off possible troubles with the Soviet Union over West Berlin politics.

Suspected Terrorist Is Remanded in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP) — Astrid Proll, the West German woman wanted as a past member of the Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists, was remanded at court today for eight days to face extradition proceedings on charges of attempted murder.

Throughout the three minutes that the formal hearing lasted, Miss Proll, 31, turned her back on Magistrate Evelyn Russell, leaning on the rails of the dock with one foot resting on the seat and smiled at members of the public at the back of the court.

Spy in U.S. Freed On Bail in Appeal

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18 (AP) — Ronald Humphrey, convicted of spying for Vietnam, today posted \$75,000 bail and was released from the Alexandria jail where he has been held since Jan. 31.

Humphrey, 42, a former employee of the U.S. Information Agency, was released pending appeal after a hearing in U.S. District Court. Humphrey was convicted of passing confidential documents to Vietnamese expatriate David Truong, who was convicted of relaying them to officials of the Hanoi government. Truong also is free on bail.

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Pro-Iraqi Rebels Said to Give Up On Israel Raid

TEL AVIV, Sept. 18 (AP) — Three pro-Iraqi guerrillas — two Syrians and an Iraqi — slipped through the Israel-Lebanon border during the weekend but surrendered to Israeli authorities before embarking on their mission of murder and hostage-taking, military sources said today.

Armed with automatic rifles, rocket-propelled grenades and hand grenades, the guerrillas intended to attack the city hall in Kiryat Shmona, kill civilians, take hostages, demand freedom for jailed Palestinian guerrillas and then fly with their hostages to Libya, the sources said.

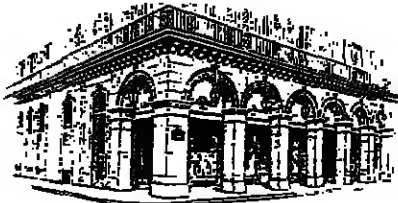
The sources said that the guerrillas felt that their mission, apparently designed to disrupt the Camp David summit in Maryland by provoking an Israeli reaction against Palestinian bases in Lebanon, was pointless, and that they feared they would be killed.

The infiltration was the first through the border since 1974.

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400 Face Execution

Death-Penalty Opponents Say Time Is Short in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Time is running short in the battle to block or delay the return of capital punishment in the United States.

An inmate on Florida's death row is close to the end of a lengthy state and federal appeal process that so far has prevented all but one execution in the last decade. A Texas prisoner is trailing just a legal step behind.

"We might make it through 1978" without any executions, says Henry Schwarzhild, director of the American Civil Liberties Union Capital Punishment Project, which works against implementation of the death penalty. But, he says, executions are "terribly likely" next year.

Except for Gary Gilmore, who wanted to die, no one has been executed in the United States since Luis Monge was led into the Colorado gas chamber in 1967 as punishment for killing his wife and children. Gilmore was shot by a Utah firing squad on Jan. 17, 1977.

The Supreme Court threw out capital punishment laws across the nation in 1972 because of the arbitrary manner by which it was determined who would be executed.

Many states drew up new statutes in hopes that they would pass the court's standards and, in 1976, the justices upheld three that provided structured sentencing and appeal procedures. Other states have used the approved laws — in Florida, Texas and Georgia — as models for death-penalty statutes.

Today, more than 30 states have capital punishment laws — 20 of them adopted or revised since 1976 to comply with guidelines set by the Supreme Court. More than 400 persons are under sentence of death, the majority in Southern prisons.

Only lengthy appeals have prevented any executions except Gilmore's.

Joel Berger of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund, which assists many indigent death-row inmates, said that it is impossible to predict a time schedule for executions because of the many variables.

A simple mistake like a lawyer missing a court filing date or missing an opportunity to obtain a stay could change the situation, he said. "We lose a lot of sleep over this."

There also is the chance that another Gilmore will appear, declining

ing to delay his execution through appeals. Earlier this year, it appeared there might be a similar case involving Alabama inmate John Evans 3d, who was scheduled to be executed in July and had indicated he wanted to die.

But the state Supreme Court granted an indefinite stay after Evans authorized lawyers to take his case to the U.S. Supreme Court while he campaigns to change the method of execution from electrocution to death by injection, so he can donate his organs to science.

Okla. inmate recently required a condemned man to appeal, even if it was against his wishes.

The usual procedure for a person sentenced to death is to appeal through two or more levels in the state court system and then to the U.S. Supreme Court — a process that can take years.

If unsuccessful on that round of appeals, the convict may seek relief in U.S. District Court — the lowest level of the federal court system — then in a federal appeals court and again in the Supreme Court.

After that, the inmate may seek a pardon, or ask for further court hearings on the basis of new evidence.

John Spenkelink of Florida and Jerry Jurek of Texas were the first in the nation to have reached the critical U.S. appeals court stage. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has not yet heard arguments in the case of Jurek, who was convicted of strangling and drowning a 10-year-old girl during a rape attempt.

But it upheld Spenkelink's death sentence Aug. 21, and that case is headed for the Supreme Court. "There's a possibility he will be executed by the end of the year," said Ray Marky, Florida's assistant attorney general. "He's running out of places to go."

Critical Issues

The case of Spenkelink, a drifter who killed his traveling companion, will bring constitutional questions to the heart of the issue to the court.

The case began in 1973 when Spenkelink, a 24-year-old escapee from a minimum-security prison in California, picked up Joseph Szymankiewicz, a hitchhiker who had spent most of the last 20 years in prison in the Midwest. The pair, both heavy drinkers, began traveling together.

Szymankiewicz was killed when Spenkelink's gun went off during a fight in a Tallahassee motel room. According to evidence introduced at Spenkelink's trial, Szymankiewicz had forced Spenkelink to have homosexual relations with him, had stolen his money and played "Russian roulette" with him after boasting of killing a fellow inmate while in prison.

The victim was a "terrible man" who submitted his assailant to "substantial provocation," Spenkelink's lawyer argued. But Spenkelink was convicted and sentenced to death.

Gov. Reubin Askew signed his death warrant last September, after the state's executive clemency board turned down his request for a pardon.

Two broad questions, among others, are raised by his case:

• Whether new studies showing that people are usually sentenced to death for killing whites — but not



Gary Gilmore
... executed last year

blacks — make new capital punishment laws as arbitrary and discriminatory as those outlawed by the Supreme Court. There are more whites than blacks awaiting execution.

• How far-reaching is the impact of the court's June decision knocking down the capital punishment statute in Ohio, which had a 99-person death row, second only in size to Florida's. The ruling could affect many more persons because the court said that states cannot limit the mitigating factors which may be considered in sentencing.

Spenkelink is white, and so was the man he is convicted of killing. Yet defense lawyers argue that he is a victim of a subtle form of discrimination. They charge that the Florida law — like that in many other states — tends to impose the death sentence on people who kill whites rather than people who kill blacks — no matter what the color of the assailant's skin.

They say 92 percent of the more than 100 condemned persons in Florida are on death row for killing whites. Only 8 percent were convicted of killing blacks.

And while 63 percent of those convicted in Florida of a felony murder of a white victim were sentenced to death, only 15 percent of defendants convicted of the felony murder of a black victim were.

Northeastern University Professor William Bowers says that similar evidence has been found in surveys of the Georgia, Texas and Ohio death rows. He said that he believed the "incredible... extent of racial disparity we find" should be "presented to the Supreme Court and publicized nationally so it can be understood how the system whose purpose is justice is operating in a most profoundly unjust way."

He predicted that the evidence of discrimination he has turned up "will certainly be one of the elements of the struggle to abolish the death penalty. But the public is very frightened about murder," he said, "and wrongly imagines that the death penalty is some sort of solution to it."

Spenkelink also argued that the death penalty discriminates against men and the poor. There are only three women under death sentence in the country.

14 Killed in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Fourteen persons were killed and 650 injured during Mexico's weekend celebration of its independence from Spain, authorities said yesterday. They added that the number of dead was the lowest in several years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — A report from a congressional watchdog agency estimates that fraud and related white-collar crimes against the federal government cost U.S. taxpayers between \$2.5 billion and \$25 billion each year.

The report by the General Accounting Office was released today as the administration agreed to set up an interagency strike force to investigate the mushrooming scandal at the General Services Administration, the federal government's housekeeping agency.

Announcement of the strike force and release of the report came at a hearing of a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee chaired by Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., which was called to obtain a progress report on various investigations of the GSA scandal.

"No one knows the magnitude of fraud against the government,"

N.Y. Press Dispute

'Not Ripe' for Accord

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Veteran labor mediator Theodore Kheel said yesterday that the pressmen's strike against the city's three major dailies is not "ripe for a settlement," and that some issues have not even been discussed.

Mr. Kheel made the statement while asking the pressmen, the publishers and U.S. mediator Kenneth Moffett for a greater role in negotiating a settlement in the 39-day-old walkout that has shut The New York Times, the Post and the Daily News.

said Elmer Staats, head of the GAO. "Department of Justice officials believe that the incidence of fraud in federal programs ranges anywhere from 1 to 10 percent of the programs' expenditures."

Mr. Staats said that the vulnerable programs use about \$250 billion annually.

Hickel Backers Vow to Ask New Alaska Election

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 18 (AP) — A recount has confirmed Gov. Jay Hammond's slim Aug. 22 Republican primary victory, but supporters of former Gov. Walter Hickel say that they will seek a new election.

Elections officials and bipartisan volunteers Saturday concluded the four-day recount. Still to be certified, which shows a 100-vote victory for Gov. Hammond.

Mr. Hickel's lawyer, Edgar Boyko of Anchorage, contended that there were sufficient irregularities during the recount to justify a new election. Mr. Boyko said that he would file a lawsuit in Anchorage Superior Court to challenge the election, and that he also would appeal the recount directly to the state Supreme Court.

The recount also established State Sen. Chancy Croft of Anchorage as a 260-vote winner over former State Sen. Ed Merdes of Fairbanks in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

\$2.5 Billion to \$25 Billion a Year

Agency Report Cites Cost of Frauds Against U.S.

Sen. Chiles hailed the decision to establish a strike force on the GSA as "a big step on the road toward prosecuting the wrongdoers both at the GSA and in the private sector who have almost put an end to the day-to-day dealings of the federal government's landlord and supplier."

The remainder of the hearing dealing specifically with the GSA, originally scheduled for today, was rescheduled for tomorrow, a subcommittee spokesman said.

Also scheduled to appear were Jay Solomon, the GSA administrator; Vincent Alito, the agency's special counsel; William Clinkscales, its chief investigator; Howard Davis, the audit chief; Roger Carroll, the assistant federal supply service commissioner; and Wilton Shearin, a GSA construction engineer ousted from his job for criticizing the agency.

Mr. Solomon had requested a chance to report to the panel on his progress in cleaning up the agency.

Mr. Alito has said that allegations of corruption and incompetence, which have penetrated each of the agency's major operating divisions and all of its regions, may turn out to be the biggest money scandal in the history of the federal government. Mr. Alito also has said that perhaps \$66 million has been lost annually to fraud and corruption.

Inaction Alleged

Sen. Chiles said that he and Attorney General Griffin Bell agreed last week on the interagency strike force after the senator complained of inaction after a previous round of GSA hearings in June.

"The days since those hearings have been discouraging ones for those of us who had hoped for a quick end to the scandals," Sen. Chiles said, adding: "Instead of hearing of indictments and dismissals we have been bombarded almost daily by media reports of newly discovered scandals, corruption and incompetence."

U.S. Panel Says 3 VW Cars Lead In Mileage Test

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — With a top performance of 41 miles per gallon, the diesel-engine Volkswagen Rabbit provides the best fuel economy of any automobile sold in the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency says.

The No. 1-ranked German-made Rabbit, equipped with a five-speed manual transmission, was followed by a diesel-engine Volkswagen Rabbit with a four-speed manual transmission, which gets an estimated 40 mpg. Third was the diesel Volkswagen Dasher, which gets 36 mpg.

The Datsun 210, a Japanese car, ranked fourth with 35 mpg — the highest ranking for a gasoline-engine car. At the bottom of the list was the Aston Martin V-8, which the EPA said gets only 8 mpg. Just above that were four cars listed at 10 mpg. They were the Cadillac limousine, the Cadillac with commercial chassis, the Jaguar XJ and the Jaguar XJS.

Sen. Chiles attributed this to lack of coordination in the investigation. As a congressional source saw it: "Congress was screaming for indictments. The GSA kept saying we sent the cases to the Justice Department weeks ago, and Justice was saying what they got from GSA needed more work."

Sen. Chiles said that the task force would include GSA's internal investigators, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and Postal Service inspectors.

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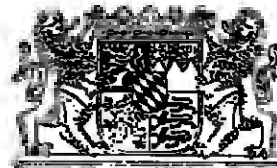
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Despite Uncertain Future

Rhodesia Country Whites Still Show Pioneer Spirit

By David Lamb

UMTALI, Rhodesia — Here in the highlands, where coffee and conservatism flourish and war is a daily occurrence, lies the pioneer spirit and colonial temperament of white Rhodesia.

The men carry guns and wear shorts with knee socks. Their faces are weathered and there is dirt under their fingernails. They gather over bottles of Castle beer in the Cecil Hotel, talking of crops and war and mislaid dreams.

Over three generations, they are quick to tell you, they shed their sweat to build a prosperous country and a secure life. Now it is blood, they shed to protect their place in Africa — but in unguarded moments they wonder aloud whether they have a place at all in the future of the continent.

"Twenty-two years ago I came to Rhodesia, hoping to give my two sons a better life," a ruddy man said as he waited last week with 500 other whites to hear an address by Prime Minister Ian Smith. "The British government encouraged me to come. Now it's trying to force me out of the country where I set my roots by giving the country over to the terrorists, to a gang of Marxists. I've got no bloody time for the Brits any more."

Like the other whites in the meeting hall, the man stood and applauded when Mr. Smith arrived. Mr. Smith came to this farming town near the Mozambique border to allay those fears of the future, to convince those people that they would have a place in Rhodesia under the internal agreement he signed last March with three moderate blacks.

Sitting on opposite sides of Queens Hall, listening intently to Mr. Smith, were two Rhodesians — one young, one old — chosen at random by an interviewer. Each in his own way spoke for the mood of white Rhodesia today.

The young one was Clive Ruffell, 17, soft-spoken, red-haired, a high school student. "My future's at

stake here, too," he said. "Majority rule, a black government, it's got to come. I know that. I wouldn't mind living under a black government. It doesn't worry me that my headmaster will be black; that even the prime minister will be black. The disturbing point of view is that a black government probably will not be as efficient. I just worry that social standards will deteriorate."

The other one was Robert Harris, 65, white-haired and amiable, a police reservist. "The prime minister here, he has kept us all together. People realize that. We've got to close ranks like he says."

"Look, you take the Hueys — that's what the Africans are called here — and except for the odd one at the university, he wants to stay with his own people. He doesn't want to mix, to eat where we eat or live where we live. You don't find prejudice in a town like this. The Africans are darn nice. We all get along fine."

Symbolic Town

Umtali was not picked by accident for Mr. Smith's continuing blitz to sell his beleaguered — and some say, moribund — internal settlement. The town has symbolic value. Last week about 25 guerrilla mortars thundered into Umtali. And in June, memorial services for the 13 white victims of a guerrilla raid on Elm Mission were held here in Queens Hall.

The gathering Friday was similar in format to the town hall meetings of President Carter and, although Mr. Smith received an enthusiastic welcome, he also received some tough questions for which he had no ready answers.

"Mr. Prime Minister," a woman asked, "are you aware of the situation in Melseter? People there are desperate."

"Last year 20 [white] people were killed by terrorists. Land mines, explosions, ambushes, store robberies. It's going on day after day. The terrorists at the moment seem in complete control of the district. Is there something that can be done without being detrimental to the situation for settlement? I know the people feel the time has come for more action."

Loud applause followed. But Mr. Smith said that Rhodesian forces simply do not have the extra manpower needed to guarantee everyone's safety.

Mr. Smith reiterated his theme that the future of Rhodesia lay in gaining support for the internal settlement from the United States and Britain. He said that he believes the mood of the U.S. public might be shifting in Rhodesia's favor because of recent guerrilla atrocities. As an indication of that swing he mentioned Sen. Barry Goldwater's accusation that the Rhodesian policies of the Carter administration were encouraging terrorism.

© Los Angeles Times



Some of 2,000 survivors of earthquake in eastern Iran wait to be airlifted to hospitals in other parts of the country.

Empress Leads Rescue Effort in Quake-Stricken Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

City of Tabas, population: 13,000. Less than 2,000 of that number were still alive.

When the car carrying the shah's wife drove by, a young man threw himself forward.

"Don't go sightseeing," he cried out. "Go pull out bodies of my family." The empress sat motion-

less, looking as if she might burst into tears.

During her tour of the displaced residents, housed in tents outside the town, entire families pushed forward to tell her about their tragedies. Security men pulled her away to her car.

The police station, the governor's office, the medical clinic, hospitals and mosques were all flattened.

The governor sat in a tent in the central relief command post next to the makeshift landing strip.

Moslem priests in black robes shuffled about, reading the Koran to the distressed survivors.

The spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society, Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross, said that doctors and nurses have been besieging its

offices in Tehran, volunteering to help.

A field hospital was set up on a narrow airstrip in the desert outside the town.

About 2,400 tents, 11,500 blankets, 1,700 stoves and five tanker trucks carrying water were sent to the center of the devastated region on the far side of Iran's remote eastern salt flats.

Arrivals Build Shacks

Crowded Manila Refuge Receives 250 Vietnamese

MANILA, Sept. 18 (NYT) — About 250 Vietnamese refugees who fled by boat have arrived on the western Philippine island of Palawan in the last two weeks and are being moved into Manila's Fabella center where 1,370 refugees already are sheltered, officials here have reported.

Arrivals since January have exceeded those in the previous 2½-

year period. Departures, however, have slowed, with only 135 leaving last month. 130 of them for the United States, 2 each for Switzerland and Canada and 1 for Australia.

The Fabella compound in Manila is the only refugee-holding center in the Philippines and it is overflowing. Every foot of space in the bedless halls of the old concrete buildings is being used, forcing new arrivals to construct plywood and canvas shacks on the grounds.

"They are packed in here and quite uncomfortable. Every morning, I hear them wishing that their foreign admissions have come through," said the social worker on duty, one of six on the refugee project who supervise distribution of food provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Big Order By Laker

(Continued from Page 1)

sortium, but pulled out in 1969, thinking the Airbus would never make any money. Earlier this month, the British government gave the nationalized British Aerospace group permission to seek a 20 percent stake in the Airbus consortium.

Although agreement has been reached at the company level between British Aerospace and the other European firms involved, the French government's approval for Britain's re-entry into the project is still lacking.

This was one of the topics discussed at last week's Aachen summit between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, but no decision was announced.

They said a legal opinion confirmed that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was not liable for taxes on the royalties because he renounced them in favor of the "Russian Social Fund for Persecuted People and Their Families" before he was banished from the Soviet Union and he settled here temporarily in 1974.

However, the Finance Department said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn owed \$146,465.30 in taxes (99.1971.95) in back taxes on royalties from other works, although they, too, were turned over to the assistance fund. Swiss law limits such tax-free donations.

Swiss Drop Solzhenitsyn Tax Bill

ZURICH, Sept. 18 (AP) — Swiss authorities said today that they have dropped a 4-million-franc (\$2.5-million) tax claim against Alexander Solzhenitsyn in connection with royalties from "The Gulag Archipelago" that he turned over to aid the families of Soviet political prisoners.

The dispute had received headlines in several countries, and provoked criticism in the Swiss press of the tax authorities. A newspaper accused them of political "blindness and naivete."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family left here for the United States in 1976 and now reside in Cavendish, Vt. His wife Natalya said in an interview earlier this year that the assistance fund amounted to more than \$2 million and would benefit 700 families in the Soviet Union this year.

Magician in U.S. Nearly Dies In Underwater Escape Attempt

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 18 (AP) — Amateur magician John McNeess nearly lost his life while trying to duplicate a stunt of the famous Harry Houdini, an underwater escape from a locked, chained crate.

About 600 persons, including his wife and two children, watched Saturday as Mr. McNeess was pulled from Spring Valley Lake and revived by two Kalamazoo Fire Department paramedics. He was recovering yesterday at a hospital.

Mr. McNeess, 26, who uses the stage name Merlyn Jones, told the crowd that he expected to work his way free from the locks, chains, canvas bag and pine box within 90 seconds. The crowd began to stir after the box had been submerged for nearly three minutes.

"Bring the box in. Bring the box in. Oh, God!" the announcer shouted over the public address system.

Two scuba divers hooked a line from a crane and the pine box was lifted from about 11 feet of water in the muck-bottomed lake, where it lay about 50 feet from shore. When the crate was pried open, Mr. McNeess was slumped against a corner, blood trickling from his nose.

Mr. McNeess had freed himself from two locked chains and the rope-tied canvas bag. He also had unfastened at least one of the screws closing the crate. The paramedics applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation techniques and oxygen to revive Mr. McNeess, who later said that he had become unbalanced by the twisting of the crate as it hung on the crane hoist before being submerged.

He said that he apparently lost consciousness as he attempted to free himself from the submerged crate, which was filling with water from small holes in its side.

Desegregation Advocate Discounts Own Research

(Continued from Page 1)

plans. In the North, almost all integration had occurred in neighborhood schools where blacks and whites lived nearby.

Since then, Mr. Coleman noted, many school districts have been desegregated through mandatory busing programs, ordered by courts or state agencies, that bring children together from widely separated areas.

"Much of it has been accompanied by the kinds of things that don't foster achievement," Mr. Coleman said. "Often there has been some degree of turmoil and lower standards, with white teachers being afraid to apply the same standards to black students and therefore not teaching them as well."

One-Time Study

Mr. Coleman added that his 1964 report was based on data collected at one time with conclusions drawn by comparing youngsters in schools with different proportions of black and white students.

Since then, he said, researchers have been able to follow children for several years after they switched to desegregated schools. Although Mr. Coleman has not been directly involved in any of this research, he said that a review of more than 100 desegregation studies in U.S. cities shows "no overall gains."

"Some of the most carefully studied cases, such as in Pasadena and Riverside, Calif.," Mr. Coleman said, "show either no achievement effects or else losses."

In the South, some gains by blacks have been reported by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, but Mr. Coleman said that these occurred in both segregated and integrated classrooms. He said that they probably were the result of "the broader impact of desegregation in the South," rather than a direct result of blacks and whites being taught together.

Arrested as Demonstrator

Before coming to the University of Chicago in 1973, Mr. Coleman taught at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he also took part in civil-rights demonstrations and was arrested in one of them.

He said that he still strongly opposes legal segregation and strongly favors integrated schools. But he said that mandatory busing programs in many cities have been "counterproductive," because they have been followed by an extensive loss of white students. He said that he also rejects "the belief that an all-black school is inherently bad."

"That has a curiously racist flavor," Mr. Coleman said, "which I can't accept."

"There have been, and there are, all-black schools that are excellent schools by any standard," he said. "What is essential, is that if a child is in an all-black school, it should be because . . . his parents want him to be there, not because it is the only school he has a reasonable chance to attend."

Also Seek Broadcasts

Polish Bishops Demand Abolition of Censorship

WARSAW, Sept. 18 (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has demanded abolition of censorship and insisted that the church must have free access to the mass media.

"It is imperative to limit or even to abolish the intervention of censorship," Polish bishops said in a pastoral letter read at Mass in all churches yesterday. "State censorship has always been and still is a weapon of totalitarian regimes."

There was no immediate reaction from the government to the outspoken letter. The Catholic church, which claims more than 70 percent of the country's 35 million people as members, is stronger in Poland than anywhere else in Eastern Europe.

"Free and open public expression of opinions is necessary for the social life of a people," the letter said. "Persons who read only censored news do not learn the truth and therefore do not feel themselves responsible for their own moral, social and economic life."

The pastoral letter complained that Poland's three major Catholic newspapers had a controlled circulation of 190,000, but were needed by millions of the faithful.

The bishops said that only 300,000 catechism books were printed last year, when 8 million schoolchildren needed them.

The letter pressed authorities to let the church broadcast Mass on

radio and television every Sunday for hospitalized people.

The minister at the government's office for religious affairs, Kazimierz Kakol, said Sept. 9 that the church had enough publications. On Saturday he said that the authorities were considering the possibility of broadcasting Masses.

Nicaragua Mopping Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross centers, but many more fled the city.

The uprising, led by leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas, has been joined by large numbers of civilians dissatisfied with the Somoza family. The rebel forces in most areas have been to hold out as long as possible, then abandoning positions and escape to the hills.

Venezuela Accused

In the south, the troops of President Anastasio Somoza repelled an attempt to overrun a border outpost and proclaim a strip of borderland "free territory." The rebels there retreated into Costa Rica, but vowed to return for another assault.

Nicaragua charged that Venezuelan planes based in Costa Rica supported the rebel attack on Pecos Blancas, a small village on the Costa Rican border which a rebel force tried unsuccessfully to overrun. Costa Rica denied the charge.

The guerrillas retreated to Costa Rica and reported one of their men killed and 12 wounded in nine hours of fighting. Reporters in the area said that they saw dead guerrillas and four wounded civilians. The government gave no casualty report.

The Sandinistas claimed that they sent a 400-man force against the garrison at Pecos Blancas. The National Guard said that there were only about 80.

Strike to Continue

In Managua, where there was scattered shooting last night, businessmen announced determination to continue a strike that they began on Aug. 25 to force Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Jose Torres, president of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said that the national strike would keep going "in the name of the national grief and the bloodbath that is covering the nation."

A commission from the Organization of American States has arrived in Costa Rica to investigate an accusation by the Costa Rican government that a Nicaraguan plane attacked a truck two miles inside Costa Rica.

Steam Locomotive Seen Making Comeback in U.S.

By David Bodanis

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT) — The U.S. Energy Department is studying a return to steam locomotives, "Four is Science," the French edition of Scientific American, reported in this month's issue.

Since recent increases in coal production have shifted mining away from Appalachian fields, well-served by waterways, to Western deposits, from which the coal must be transported overland, 70 percent of U.S. coal shipments are now made by oil-powered locomotives.

These trains consume a substantial amount of the oil expected to be saved by the coal they are carrying — a factor that concerns the Energy Department.

The new steam locomotive being studied make use of the high temperature, power-plant expertise gained by the nuclear and automobile industries in the 30 years since the last great coal-fired locomotive, "Big Jawn Henry" of the Norfolk & Western, was discarded before the diesel and the low oil prices of the 1950s.

The new locomotive designs are expected to have an efficiency of at least 20 percent, comparable with the 22 percent to 33 percent figure for conventional engines, and far superior to the 3 percent to 4 percent efficiencies of the classic steam locomotives.

The new coal-burners are expected to make their debut on medium and small traffic lines in the western United States. Although President Carter is thought to favor water-slurry coal transport, this alternate mode is so expensive — anticipated at \$8 billion for a 1,500-mile line — that it is uneconomical on lines with an annual traffic of less than 40 million tons.

And in the Western states electrification is also prohibitive on these routes, since start-up costs must include the high-tension lines, substations and catenary links more widely in place on the Eastern seaboard.

Air Controllers Strike in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18 (AP) — Air traffic was brought to a standstill in Mexico today and thousands of tourists were stranded by an indefinite strike of air traffic controllers.

The government ordered substitute controllers into the airport towers, but members of the Mexican pilots' union refused to fly until their union was satisfied that the substitutes were competent.

Almost all domestic flights were canceled yesterday, and only eight foreign flights — all operated by U.S. companies — took off from the Mexico City airport, sources there reported.

Kabul Break With Seoul

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (AP) — Afghanistan's five-month-old government has severed relations with South Korea in order to recognize only North Korea, Radio Kabul reported today.

French Left Set To Win Again in 4th By-Election

PARIS, Sept. 18 (UPI) — The Socialists, benefiting from discontent over France's steep rise in unemployment, again headed for the fourth straight by-election victory of the leftist opposition in six months. Socialists have won twice, a Communist, once.

Two days after the disclosure of a government plan calling for large layoffs of workers in the endangered steel industry in Lorraine, Socialist Yves Tondou rolled up an apparently unbeatable lead yesterday in the first round of voting in a National Assembly by-election at Nancy.

Mr. Tondou won 17,152, or 37 percent, of the 45,763 votes cast; to 13,253, or 29 percent, for Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Radical Party chairman, who had the support of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The runoff is next Sunday.

The Constitutional Court ordered the re-vote after the March elections because of irregularities. Mr. Servan-Schreiber beat Mr. Tondou in March by four ballots.

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GO JUMP OFF A CLIFF — One of the finalists in a 10-day world invitational hang-gliding tournament takes flight Sunday from atop a 1,500-foot red sandstone cliff at Dead Horse Point, in southern Utah, high over the Colorado River.

33d Assembly Session Opens Today

UN Set to Resume Fight of Words Against Woes

By Alvin B. Webb

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Rhodesia is in the throes of guerrilla war. The United Nations is threatening to use force in Lebanon. Vietnam and Cambodia are fighting each other. Cuban troops are in many areas in Africa. Such is the state of the world 33 years after the United Nations came into being. The General Assembly will consider some of these problems, at its 33d regular session starting tomorrow.

When it is over, probably on Dec. 19, it probably will not have accomplished much more than having added to the tons of paper that prompted Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to say that "our ways of going about things are urgently in need of serious review... too many gatherings, conferences and sessions of one sort or another... fewer and fewer people listen to the speeches."

Mr. Waldheim's plea to reduce debate and documentation will go unheeded from the moment Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia, the outgoing president, gavel the assembly to order. Already 142 speakers are scheduled to speak on 131 agenda items.

Imposing Agenda

The list of subjects is imposing — world disarmament, the quest for peace in the Middle East, the problems of white minority government in Rhodesia and apartheid in South Africa, terrorism, hijackings, human rights, satellite television. The roll call of diplomats is equally impressive — at least 33 foreign ministers, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

But the record of the United Nations in solving world problems is a poor one, for one reason: The General Assembly can — and does — pass hundreds of resolutions, but it does not have the power to enforce them.

Mr. Waldheim believes that the world body is facing a credibility crisis, because resolutions without enforcement are no more than words.

Short on Action

Mr. Waldheim wants the General Assembly to streamline things like the annual debate — actually not a debate at all, but a series of monologues. At the end, there will have been nothing to dispel what Mr. Waldheim says is "the widespread criticism that we are long on oratory and documentation but short on performance, spontaneous debate and practical action."

From 50 members in 1945, the UN has grown to 149 members. On Sept. 25, opening day of the debate, it will add the 150th, probably by unanimous vote — the Solomon Islands.

Before the three-month session is over, the assembly may get its 151st member. Dominica, a 290-square-mile island in the West Indies, becomes independent Nov. 3 and is expected to apply immediately for UN membership.

The General Assembly also will have some new faces, including a new president, Indalecio Llavero Aguirre, the vice president and foreign minister of Colombia. Mr. Llavero will be elected, probably unanimously, on opening day to succeed Mr. Mojsov.

Another newcomer is Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum, and the certain fate that awaits him — resolution after resolution condemning Israel's occupation and settlement of Arab territories — is the one that drove his predecessor, Chaim Herzog, to outbursts of disgust.

The United Nations is heavily weighted against Israel — so much so that the Israelis have trimmed the size of their mission and have all but given up trying to convince anyone of the rightness of their position.

What is important at the assembly is not what goes on in its chamber but what develops on its fringes — over drinks in the Delegates Lounge, during private dinners at New York restaurants, behind doors of hotel rooms.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko in particular are leading practitioners of such "hotel room diplomacy." They will have another round this month, centering on efforts to reach a new SALT treaty — the lack of which has stalled a possible summit between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Owen of Britain and Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will have their own "hotel" sessions on yet another crucial issue — southern Africa. The results are mixed. "Much remains to be done and many difficulties lie ahead," says Mr. Waldheim, but the transition in Namibia is about to begin. The price to the United Nations — which the

General Assembly will have to approve — could run as high as \$300 million.

Mr. Waldheim is more worried by events in Rhodesia, where black guerrilla warfare has intensified against the white minority rule of Prime Minister Ian Smith, and massacres have been reported.

Mr. Smith's plan to bring blacks into the government but under a system that would permit whites to maintain control with 28 reserved seats in parliament is certain to come under heavy fire — and Mr. Young and Mr. Owen are still searching for a solution before the situation becomes uncontrollable.

Also before the General Assembly, because it must approve the money, is the role of UN peace-keeping missions and their increasing tendency to become more or less permanent. For example, the UN force has been in Cyprus for 14 years.

Of the 12,700 troops from 27 nations involved in the six UN truce missions, 6,000 of them are in southern Lebanon. But their presence has not brought peace, and Mr. Waldheim is hinting that the United Nations may have to resort to force in the region.

Such a move would be up to the

more powerful, 15-member Security Council — but UN involvement in a shooting war would unquestionably draw sharp criticism in the General Assembly, particularly from Arab states and other supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Stronger Approaches

"To resort to force is the last and least desirable course for a peace-keeping force," Mr. Waldheim concedes. But if negotiation and persuasion fail, as they have so far, he adds, "the Security Council may well have to consider what other approaches are open to it."

Each month the force remains in southern Lebanon, it costs the UN almost \$10 million, a heavy financial burden for an organization already strapped because some states, notably the Soviet Union and China, refuse to contribute.

The assembly agenda also includes what steps to take on world disarmament, the collapse of the so-called "North-South dialogue" seeking a new world economic order, establishment of nuclear-free zones, effects of atomic radiation, and development of principles governing direct television broadcasting from orbiting satellites.

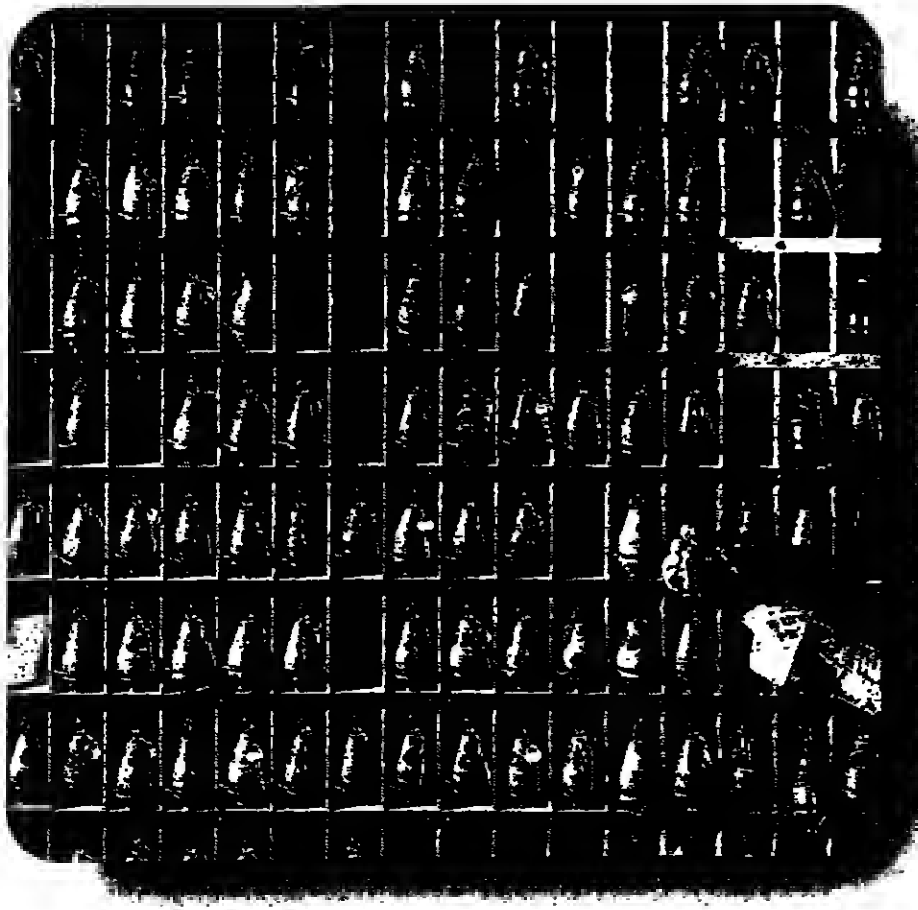
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Obituaries

Randolph Burgess, Eisenhower Economic Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — W. Randolph Burgess, 89, a former undersecretary of the Treasury and U.S. ambassador to NATO, died of congestive heart failure Saturday at his home here.

Mr. Burgess was a statistician by training and a banker and economist by profession. He came to Washington in 1953 after a successful career in both the public and private sectors of Wall Street. He played a prominent role in formulating U.S. foreign and domestic economic and fiscal policies in the early years of the Eisenhower administration.

In 1957, having served four years in the Treasury Department, he was named ambassador to NATO. He also was the U.S. representative in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and chairman of the "Group of Four on Economic Organization." This led to the replacement of the OEEC by the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The purpose of the OECD was to coordinate economic policies among the Atlantic nations and to reverse their relations with the developing world.

Founded Atlantic Council

In 1961, Mr. Burgess returned to private life. He was chairman of the Per Jacobsson Foundation. He also was a founder and chairman of the Atlantic Council, a foreign policy study group, and remained active in it until shortly before his death. In 1970, he and James Huntley wrote a book called "Europe and America — the Next Ten Years." He was a member of the boards of several colleges and universities.

Mr. Burgess graduated from Brown University in 1912 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He did graduate work at McGill University in Montreal and earned a doctorate from Columbia University in

1920, having written a dissertation titled "Trends of School Costs."

During World War I, he became acting chief of the statistics branch of the old War Department, the purpose of which was to keep track of the U.S. war effort. He left the Army as a major.

In 1920, he joined the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as a statistician. He remained with the bank for 19 years and was a vice president in charge of its government security operations when he resigned in 1938. In 1927, he published "The Reserve Banks and the Money Markets." The book was revised in 1936 and again in 1946 and became a standard reference in its field.

In 1938, Mr. Burgess joined the National City Bank of New York, now the Citibank, and served first as vice chairman of its board of directors. In 1948, he became chairman of the bank's executive committee and chairman of the board of the City Bank Farmers Trust

Co., the trust affiliate of the National City Bank. He retained these responsibilities until he joined the Treasury in 1953.

Allan E. Blanchard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Allan E. Blanchard, 48, chief of the Detroit News Washington bureau and a 24-year veteran of the newspaper, died yesterday at George Washington Hospital of complications from Legionnaires disease.

Mr. Blanchard had been hospitalized for a month and was one of two suspected victims of the mysterious disease in the District of Columbia.

The veteran reporter covered a variety of major national and international events as the senior general-assignment reporter in the 1960s, including the trial of Jack Ruby, the British invasion of Anguilla in the West Indies, U.S. intervention

in the Dominican Republic and the 1967 Mideast war.

Mr. Blanchard also wrote a daily column before he was named national editor for the News in 1970. He became chief of the Washington bureau in 1975.

Ambush in Calabria

Kills 3, Injures 1

CITTANOVA, Italy, Sept. 18 (AP) — Gunmen last night ambushed a car and killed two adults and a 14-year-old boy on the outskirts of Cittanova in Calabria, police reported. A fourth occupant of the car was taken to a hospital in serious condition.

Police said that the ambush appeared to be the latest incident in a 15-year feud between two families with common interests in agriculture, olive oil and other businesses. The dead were identified as Michele Raso, 78, his son, Giovanni, 36, and Vincenzo Iacopino, 14.

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PHILIPS

'Beyond Any Expectations'

When the presidents of Egypt and the United States and the prime minister of Israel gathered at Camp David, in the Maryland hills, the Middle East situation seemed to have settled into a sharp-edged stalemate, one that contained more threats of war than promises of peace. And somehow Mr. Carter's summit assembly, behind a screen of secrecy, appeared to suggest that the screen would encourage an exchange of sharp recriminations, rather than constructive proposals. So when, after what Mr. Carter called "13 long days," the main participants appeared before television and an audience in the White House, one might have expected, at best, apologies. But that was emphatically not the case. The warmth, the evident enjoyment of Messrs. Carter, Begin and Sadat, were dramatically undiplomatic, "beyond any expectations," and hopeful for peace.

And peace is to come, for Israel and Egypt, at least, within three months, if some remaining problems can be solved. In principle, the chiefs of the two states have both made compromises — Mr. Begin on withdrawal from Sinai and the kind of autonomy the residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are to enjoy during the five years before their fate is finally decided. And Mr. Sadat has not insisted on complete withdrawal immediately by Israel from all the lands taken in 1967; he is also willing to have the Palestinians move toward some kind of state, rather than enjoy one immediately.

This compromise presents serious difficulties. The issue of the Israeli settlements in the occupied lands is not wholly settled and may well offer obstacles to peace in the Knesset. And outside Egypt and Israel there are states and peoples who are vitally interested in a Middle Eastern settlement, and whose reactions could well affect those of the parties directly concerned in the Camp David negotiations. To end the wars with its neighbors, Israel must make peace with them. With Jordan this may not be too difficult now, but Lebanon must make peace with itself before it can do so with Israel — and Syria has shown no evidence of even wanting a reasonable solution. Moreover, there are other Arab states which have powerful influence, economically, on the front-line states; Saudi Arabia is one, moderate, but just how moderate? Libya is another — making no pretense at moderation. The Soviet Union, co-chair-

man with the United States of the Geneva conference which is supposed to reach final conclusions on the Middle East, has always stated that it supports the idea of an independent Israel, but the size of that Israel tends to shrink as Soviet friends among the Arabs increase their demands.

So it cannot be assumed that the negotiations for a full Egyptian-Israeli treaty will necessarily go on schedule. And it certainly cannot be taken for granted that such a treaty will serve as a model for others in the region. Indeed, it would be a mistake to allow the kind of euphoria which the Carter-Begin-Sadat trio have so often generated in the past to obscure the harshly practical facts that split up the Middle East. When it is remembered how the Sadat visit to Jerusalem inspired hopes of peace that so soon were suspended by subsequent conferences even the picture of cooperative friendship that emerged from Camp David loses some of its glamor.

But it must also be recognized that the progress at Camp David was real in areas where little progress had been made before; it cannot be forgotten that the initiatives originally sprang from the mood of the Sadat journey to Israel. There have been few diplomatic sequences quite so manic-depressive as the Begin-Sadat-Carter conferences: high joy followed by acute gloom. Some of this arose from the publicity attending the talks — not all of it, because Camp David was successfully secretive, which may convince Mr. Carter that there is something to be said for this technique. Some may have sprung from the personalities of the principal characters. In any case, however, the shifts in mood are less significant than what took place — or failed to take place — while these moods were on display. The hard facts sometimes conflicted with, sometimes exaggerated, the moods. But the hard facts since the beginning of the Sadat-Begin-Carter association have at least been better than acute gloom seemed to imply, and progress toward a peace is being made. For this, all three men must be congratulated, and since Mr. Begin has said that the Camp David meetings must be called the Jimmy Carter Conference, the president of the United States deserves special praise for his special services in a very special diplomatic case.

Public Works and Inflation

It's ludicrous, but not astonishing: In the final stage of enacting the federal budget, Congress has fallen into a deadlock over public works. Everything else has been negotiable — taxes, defense, pensions, all the large and genuinely hard questions. But not public works. The House wants to push into the budget another \$1 billion for construction and fix-up, to reduce unemployment. That, after all, is the conventional and accepted thing to do in an election year. The Senate thinks that it's bad policy and a waste of money. The Senate, of course, is correct.

Since a Senate-House conference on the budget resolution has not been able to resolve this interesting philosophical dispute, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, finally went back to the Senate floor on last week and asked for a vote of instruction. At that point the Carter administration stepped up its vigorous lobbying campaign, led by Vice President Mondale. And which side do you suppose it was lobbying for?

The Carter administration is deeply concerned about the rising rate of inflation. It is filling Washington with warnings of the ferocious rigor that it will apply to the 1980 budget. But it's the 1979 budget that now confronts Congress and on that one, the administration last Thursday was urging senators to add the extra billion dollars for public works that most of them consider unnecessary. It is another example of the fashion in which President Carter's White House keeps undercutting its own strategy on inflation. The exhortations about the need for stringency are repeatedly followed by special exceptions, like this one, to meet prior commitments or the heartfelt pleas of old friends.

The administration wants the public-works money because it is part of Mr. Carter's urban policy, as he announced it last March. Congress has not been terribly enthusiastic about the urban policy. The White House ev-

idently fears that, if the public works are dropped, the whole program will vanish, like the Cheshire Cat, leaving nothing but the smile.

But public construction is always an inefficient way to create new jobs — particularly in the inner city. It provides too many of the jobs in the wrong places, for people who don't need them. Sen. Muskie argues that the present proposal would cost \$71,000 per year for every job that it created for disadvantaged people. In contrast, the federally subsidized jobs under CETA — the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act — cost only \$9,200 a year. Mr. Muskie and the Budget Committee's ranking Republican, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, joined in denouncing the billion-dollar public-works provision as "unacceptably expensive, inflationary and duplicative of existing programs."

When they put the question to the Senate on Thursday, it voted 63 to 21 against the public-works money. That was a defeat for the administration, but a victory for the administration's anti-inflation drive. Will the two houses now reach a settlement and pass a final budget resolution next week? We hope so, since the fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

Until a few years ago, there was only one federal budget — the one that a president announced every January. But the reform act of four years ago changed things fundamentally. It is now Congress that has the last word, and this year offers a particularly clear example. As Mr. Carter presented it last winter, the budget was to have a deficit of \$60.6 billion. As Congress is now about to enact it, the deficit will be held to about \$39 billion. Of the two, it is the congressional version that will have the force of law. That's why it is worth paying attention over the next few days to the final form of the budget resolution — public works and all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 19, 1903

VIENNA — Emperor William of Germany, wearing the uniform of an Austro-Hungarian general of cavalry, arrived here this morning and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Franz-Joseph, who was wearing the uniform of a German field-marshal. Meetings between their staffs began immediately and it is expected that before the Imperial visit comes to an end, a plan supporting Turkey's suppression of the Macedonian insurrection will have been elaborated, which will be duly submitted to the Czar, who is also expected here shortly.

Fifty Years Ago

September 19, 1928

PARIS — Flying history was made yesterday when an airplane with a pinwheel top, or "helicopter," ascended almost vertically from Croydon Aerodrome, England, crossed the Channel and landed at Le Bourget, France, descending vertically. The new plane is of a most peculiar construction, having two short, stubby wings, a nose propeller, and then, rising like a mast, a tall axis supporting two propellers crossed in windmill or pinwheel fashion. What the future of this "helicopter" device may be, is not altogether known.



The Republican Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — By all the normal indicators, the Republicans should be going into this fall's state and congressional elections with high hopes of strengthening their positions across the nation and fortifying themselves for a successful effort to regain the presidency in 1980.

There is a kind of conservative hum in the country, and President Carter has lost more ground in the standings lately than the Boston Red Sox, but somehow these ideological and mathematical trends don't convince the political gamblers or even the Republican leaders that the GOP is on the verge of any spectacular revival.

The first real test of voter opinion in the state primaries didn't show much change. In general, the incumbents — meaning mainly the Democrats — were endorsed again, and the Democratic party governors did very well in New York, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Colorado.

'Sag'

Thus the Wall Street Journal reported a "sag" in Republican hopes in the governors' races, and George Gallup has been finding ever since June that the Republicans cannot count on very big gains in this November's congressional elections.

Even at the beginning of the summer, when President Carter was falling rapidly in the popularity polls, Gallup found that the Democratic party candidates for the House of Representatives were at least holding steady, and that the political composition of the House was likely to remain very near what it is today — roughly 60-40 in the Democrats' favor.

Since then President Carter has been getting some credit for passing the Panama Canal treaty, and his civil service reform bill, and for his persistence in trying to find some kind of compromise, however unsatisfactory, in the tangles over energy policy and the politics of the Middle East.

Meanwhile, as Carter's standing in the polls has declined, the maneuvering for the presidential nominations in 1980 has already begun, and here the contrast between the two major parties is very interesting.

Risk

Twice in the last generation, when they were out of the White House, the Democrats had risked their fortunes on comparatively young men — John Kennedy in 1960 and Jimmy Carter in 1976. And even now, when they occupy the White House and have large majorities in both the House and Senate, they still have some younger backup candidates on the bench if Carter falters — Gov. Brown of California, Gov. Carey of New York, and Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Republicans also have some promising young candidates — particularly George Bush of Texas, former head of the CIA and head of the U.S. Diplomatic Missions to China and the United Nations; and Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader of the Senate. But the spotlight of the developing GOP Presidential campaign is on the men and issues of the past — Reagan, Ford, and Connelly — all "former" somethings, and all in their 60s.

These three men got together in Texas the other day for the first time publicly since Carter took over the White House, but not to discuss the future of the Republican party or the strategy for defeating Jimmy Carter, but merely to raise money, which they did in impressive quantities.

The Republican assumption, at

least among these three men, seems to be that the mood of the U.S. people has turned conservative, that President Carter is a pleasant and well-intentioned man who isn't quite up to the job, and that therefore the voters are ready to turn him out in favor of almost anybody, and particularly somebody more theatrical (Reagan), more dogmatic and eloquent (Connelly), or more steady and experienced (Ford).

There is probably something to this argument but not much, or it overlooks several points. First, it probably underestimates Carter. If he was clever enough to capture the White House out of Plains, Ga., think of what he can do with the power of the White House as his platform.

Second, while the Republicans are concentrating on Reagan, Ford, and Connelly, the Democrats are concentrating on bolder things: political base in the Congress and in the governor's mansion in the big electoral states of New York, California, Texas; and they are mounting new challenges to the popular Republican governors this fall in Ohio, and even in Illinois and Michigan.

And finally, if Carter is as weak as the polls and the Republicans suggest, he will probably be challenged within his own party, first by Brown of California — and if Brown seems to be establishing himself as the leader of the Democratic Party in the next generation, then — and probably only then — will Sen. Kennedy enter the race.

Outlook

Either way, the outlook for the Republicans in the congressional and state house elections of 1978 and the presidential election of 1980 is not all that alluring. They are like a professional football team that insists on depending on the old quarterback and the other

popular heavies who are going instead of on the younger men who are coming.

And while the presidential campaign of 1980 seems a long way off, it is getting late. Kennedy, Nixon and Carter all won by running hard and running early, but the Republicans are still divided and out of power, and so far as anybody knows, they're not even talking seriously about where they are going, and who can lead them.

Politics of the Impossible

By Anthony Lewis

NEW DELHI — Imagine a political novel with a plot like this:

The secretary of defense is a key figure in the governing coalition party. His son, 40 years old and married, has a girl friend, a college student. Compromising photographs of the two are circulated by a disaffected faction of the party, led by a man recently dismissed from the cabinet. The son claims that he and the girl were kidnapped and forced at gunpoint to pose for the pictures. The alleged kidnappers are arrested — outside the home of someone in the disaffected faction.

That improbably story has been making headlines in the Indian papers — as news, not fiction. And it has a further twist, involving the emotive question of caste. India's Defense Minister, Jagjivan Ram, is an untouchable. His son's girl friend is a member of the traditionally superior Jat caste — as is the former Home Minister, Charan Singh, who leads a dissident wing of the governing Janata party. So the scandal, or the kidnapping, or whatever it is awakes old feelings about untouchables.

Letters

Aggressiveness
Joseph Kraft, with whom, by the way, I had the pleasure to converse recently in Moscow, wrote (HT, Aug. 22) that the nature of U.S.-Chinese relations will assume what depends, so to speak, on the degree of "Russian aggressiveness" toward the rest of the world. The greater the "aggressiveness," it follows, the bigger the U.S. aid to China.

But Mr. Kraft does not specify what he means by "Soviet aggressiveness," believing obviously that the phrase has become so stereotyped in the Western press in the last few years that it needs no explanation. Nevertheless, it remains unclear: Does he include in the notion of "aggressiveness" the repeated Soviet offers to China to build relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence? Or what about the Soviet idea of collective security in Asia? Or the Soviet intention . . . "to work consistently for the advancement of détente, the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between states and, above all, the termination of the arms race and a switchover to disarmament?"

Or, perhaps, Joseph Kraft thinks that the U.S. aid to China should depend on the American — in my view — very free-interpretation of the aims of Soviet policy in this or that African country?

Mr. Kraft also repeated the allegation that China is "in encirclement by the Soviet Union," again leaving unclear the question: Did he mean encirclement with the help of South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Burma, India, Nepal or some other states located along the per-

imeter of China, whose existence he alone knows?

GENNADI GERASIMOV,
Moscow.

Munich.

J.D. WHITE.

Corseted Tongue?
I read with glee the French tirades against the depredations of English, on what I prefer to call Franglo-Saxon, upon their carefully corseted tongue (HT, Sept. 17). Think how the Normans debauched the virile language of "Beowulf"! So now the French are finally getting their own back, both with respect to that mixed language, and in the sense of just retribution.

ANNEMARIE MAHTER,
London

Dissent on Angola: Drawing a Lesson

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Let me be a bit of a spoiler in commenting on Nathaniel Davis's account of his dissent in the ill-fated U.S. intervention in Angola in 1975. Still an active diplomat, Davis was the State Department's top Africa hand at the time. He writes in the new Foreign Affairs.

It's a good insider's story. It adds something to the historical record. That the State Department authorized publication underlines its intent to treat troubles in Africa in African rather than strictly Soviet-U.S. terms, and to look first for political solutions rather than military ones, as Davis urged in Angola. The Ford administration went the other way, believing that Moscow had to be confronted there and embarking on a covert military operation, soon aborted.

Moreover, the department's post-publication second thoughts notwithstanding, its imprimatur for a still-serving ambassador's memoir of dissent speaks well for the administration's professed desire to encourage civil servants to offer their superior's best judgment.

Good Sense

Yet, there are substantial reasons, I think, even for people who feel as I do that Davis acted with integrity and good sense, to hold their enthusiasm in check. The Davis case has in it more lessons than he has chosen to draw.

There is, first of all, the matter of process. Then assistant secretary for Africa, Davis is largely satisfied with the opportunity he had to make his case, to both Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford. His case, vindicated by events, was that the proposed covert military aid program in Angola would neither stay secret nor succeed. But at least in this instance and on the operations level, Kissinger used the bureaucracy fairly, though he chose to exercise his policymaker's prerogative and set Davis's counsel aside.

There was a serious procedural flaw all the same. As a late and reluctant recruit to the Africa post, under a secretary whose basic course had long since been set, Davis did not feel up to offering advice on the larger strategic question of whether it was wise and necessary to "contain" the Soviet Union on that particular ground. Nor, evidently, did Kissinger seek his advice on that level. The question Davis answered (Will the operation simply not correspond to Kissinger's question evidently on Kiss-

inger's mind (In the broad strategic context, is the operation worth risking?)

Seemingly, the obvious remedy is to see to it — by appointment, consultation, discipline, etc. — that policymakers and operational aides are on the same wavelength. Yet from the public's standpoint, an aide's best service may be not in facilitating but in questioning policy — on the relevant level. Davis questioned policy, but not on the level on which it was actually being made.

It makes me hope that the requisite debate, on the level where it most counts, has been built into the Carter administration by the president's selection of men with different emphases, Cyrus Vance's on problem-solving and Zbigniew Brzezinski's on strategic design, as his two chief foreign-policy aides. One to watch.

Second, there is the matter of openness. One can hail the appearance of this sort of still-policy-relevant insider's account without being certain that the State Department — let alone other departments — is now the ardent patron of dissent. Davis's target is, after all, a former secretary whose policy on the particular matter he writes about has been conspicuously reversed by this administration's foreign-policy fiasco.

Painful

There is, moreover, a sharp and painful contrast between the Carter State Department's treatment of Davis, who reports on one U.S. debacle in 1975, and the Carter CIA's treatment of Frank Sopp, the former CIA analyst prosecuted for his book recounting another U.S. debacle of 1975, the fall of Saigon. The material that the State Department allowed Davis to publish seems to me little different in substance from the material for which the CIA hauled Sopp into court. The CIA will not get the support it seeks for its outrage at Philip Agee's publication of real sources and methods secrets if it does not play it fair with people like Sopp, whose material is merely embarrassing.

Finally, I would wager that all through the government there are wounded dissenters who envy Nat Davis for the help his department gave him in declassifying secret documents and permitting him to publish his self-vindicating piece. It's a good thing that the State Department did, but a rare thing. I sure beats forcing aggrieved bureaucrats to stew or to leak.

Remote?

The interesting question is what, if anything, the scandal that dominates the newspapers and New Delhi conversation has to do with the real problems of India. In Washington, since Watergate, the observations of Congress and the press have sometimes seemed remote from national needs. In New Delhi, much of the political dialogue sounds totally irrelevant.

To a visitor, governing this country at all seems almost impossible. It is a land of extremes: great wealth and unimaginable poverty, sophistication and ignorance. Its 650 million people are divided by caste and religion and language. Most of them live in villages — 76,000 villages — of whom scarcely anyone by road or communication to the Westernized India that outsiders see.

The population is growing rapidly. Unemployment is severe, from the bottom of the socio-economic ladder to the thousands of new university graduates every year who find no suitable work. Economic growth is slow, and farm production remains dangerously dependent on the amount of annual rainfall in the monsoon.

To judge any country's government in terms of its impact on fundamental problems is probably unfair; the time spans are too different. Still, with all due understanding of the difficulties, Prime Minister Desai's administration cannot be rated a great success in the 18 months since it replaced Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism.

In terms of social legislation, critics say, Desai's biggest effort has been to cut down even further the population growth rate.

Such a step would, at the same time, influence developments in Africa decisively.

J.D. WHITE.

Munich.

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Fashion

Chanel Gets Into Act With Own Copying Job

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT) — The Chanel miracle goes on and on. After decades of being copied (a fact that used to amuse the late Chanel), the house has decided to get into the act and do their own copying job.

The result was the Chanel Creations, a separate company in charge of ready-to-wear with the designing turned over to Philippe Guibourg. For some reason, the first Chanel boutique was established in New York, at Bergdorf-Goodman, a year ago. The Paris one has just been opened downstairs in the couture house at 31 Rue Cambon in what used to be the bags, belts and accessories boutique.

The decor is strictly Chanel, with black lacquer and mirrors and a generally clean, not to say sparse, look. The merchandise in stock includes the famous little suits, which are the best sellers. The salesgirl reported that 42 suits had been sold so far, and this is only the second week the boutique has been open. "They all come in and ask for the suits," she said. That has also helped the sale of the famous jersey and gold-handle bag, another perennial classic that women order because what they want is the Chanel look. The bag sales are up by 30 percent.

The house's spokesman said that it is not its intention to attract the couture client down to the boutique sphere; nevertheless, the other day, the wife of the Japanese ambassador in Paris, who is a Chanel couture fan, could not help buying a couple of outfits from the boutique. So, in effect, the boutique will open the door to a larger number of women who found the couture prices too intimidating and still attract the richer uppercrust of Chanel's clientele.

Chanel went through a bad phase right after the death of the great Mademoiselle. She had such personal clout, such magic that



TWO SUITS, TWO PRICES — The Chanel boutique suit (left) in light tweed and brown braid trim sells for 4,800 francs.

many felt the end was in the sight. Fortunately, there were a couple of first-class technicians, Jean Cazuboo and Yvonne Dudel, who for 30 years had been working humbly and patiently in Chanel's shadow. They were so devoted that they are now able to deliver not only the technique but even the magic of a Chanel garment.

As for their *directrice*, elegant Jacqueline Citroen, she was instrumental in rallying all the chief women in Paris and notably women in the government. Starting with Mrs. Georges Pompidou, she has attracted Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, ministers Simone Veil, Jacqueline Saurier Scita, Mrs. Raymond Barre (wife of the prime minister), and wives of ministers Christian Baulac and Andre Girard. That gave the

Chanel suit the official accolade and also emphasized the little suit's versatility and practicality.

The durability of a Chanel suit is phenomenal. A suit that was often designed decades ago looks equally good today, a miracle in the world of fashion where clothes are often out before they are even in.

Besides the famous suit, the boutique also offers the skirt and coat ensemble, another Chanel classic, delicious black chiffon Chanel-stamped dinner dresses plus knit cardigans, rain suits and rain coats. Prices downstairs are a fifth of what they are upstairs at the couture (a boutique suit is 4,800 francs without the blouse, which is 900 francs) but you still get excellent tweeds, the quilted silk lining and gold-chained-trimmed jacket



Chanel's wool lace couture suit (right) checkered in red and black with a black wool fringe has a 19,000-franc price tag.

and, of course, the double monogrammed buttons. What you do not get are the fabulous Scottish tweeds that cost a fortune to start with and the custom-made ultra-refined treatment.

Having stalled for a while, the house of Chanel is now determined to make up for it. They have opened five boutiques in Europe this month, in Brussels, Duess-

dorf, Zurich, Bordeaux, and Geneva. Designer Guibourg is leaving next week to open six more in Japan, with a show for the Japanese royal family and the French ambassador. "By the end of September, we shall have 21 Chanel boutiques in the United States as well," Marie Louise de Clermont-Tonnerre, who is in charge of Chanel publicity, said.

Third World Countries Turn to Crop

The Romance and Money in the Orchid

By Gordon Grant

IRVINE, Calif. — Orchids are like diamonds, wreathed in a certain magic, a mystique that makes them absolute masters in the art of seduction.

Stories of their sensuousness originate deep in ancient history and especially in mythology which hold that the delicate flowers flourished in the Olympian field whose soil was enriched by the frolickings of the half-goat, half-man satyrs who were noted for their lasciviousness.

Orchids, in their pursuit of a happy sex life, have been known to use exotic scents, offers of food and deceit to make sure they were pollinated.

Today, because of the romance inherent in them, a man may well get his courtship off to a galloping start by presenting orchids to his lady — much as he would a diamond.

Same Mystique

"Diamonds have that same mystique," said Joseph Ardit, professor of developmental and cell biology at the University of California at Irvine, and one of the world's leading orchidologists.

"But you can't grow diamonds." You can, of course, grow orchids, and they are big business.

California growers alone export an estimated \$20 million worth each year, and recently people in several Mideast and Far East countries, where economies are lagging and profitable exports are being sought, are investing time and effort to break into the market.

While climates of those countries are ideal for growing the flowers, one thing is lacking — the biological expertise to produce them on a commercial scale.

So they have turned to Dr. Ardit in his lab at UC Irvine.

From Djakarta, came Mrs. Noes Soediono, and a few days after she finished some weeks of work with

Ardit, Robert Perera arrived from Sri Lanka.

Mrs. Soediono said that she and her husband have been raising orchids and selling them locally.

"For six years, many florists come to my gardens," she said. "We started it as a hobby, but now we want to enlarge, to build an export business."

Joe [Ardit] went to Djakarta last year, and he urged me to learn horticulture in a laboratory. He is helping us select the right species of orchid and teaching us how to grow them."

"We'll set up lab exactly — well, almost exactly — like the one he has here," Mrs. Soediono said.

According to Ardit, his laboratory is the only one of its kind in California and is equaled by only about 10 others throughout the world.

Perera is a representative of the Ceylon Tobacco Co., a large cigarette manufacturer.

"The company wants to diversify," Perera said. "It wants to go into cut flowers, orchids on a large scale, for export."

He said that the company has 23 acres plus space for a laboratory earmarked for the orchid project. But the plans go much further than that.

"We will be able to help the owners of small plots of ground," Perera said. "People who can grow

raise only meager local crops and make no money. Poor people. My country has many of them. We will furnish them materials and advice on orchids, and we'll purchase the product from them."

"It will help bring them up socially and financially, and let them exist in dignity."

"We expect [Perera's] company to build orchids into a multimillion dollar business," Ardit said. "It'll be very big, with a huge market in Europe, within easy airline distance."

Dutch Contacted

"The company already has contacted Dutch brokers on the types of orchids that might be preferred in Europe."

"As for Mrs. Soediono and her husband in Indonesia, they'll have much business in Moslem countries and create a new export for her own country. They'll be providing jobs and bringing in foreign money, which they need so badly."

Most likely, both Perera and the Soedionos will be raising species of orchids known as *Dendrobium*, *Vanda* and *Oncidium*, Ardit said. "They all are hardy and beautiful, and, of course, seductive," he said. "And in this case they, and we, can be doing something for the Third World besides just talking about it."

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Affluence Affects Tradition

Japanese Public Baths Go Down Drain

By Chikako Yabate

TOKYO (AP) — Affluence seems to be sending another Japanese tradition down the drain — the public bath.

Many would lament the passing of what for generations has been a center of social activity and a symbol of togetherness. But the latest statistics show that in Tokyo alone 248 public bath houses have closed down since 1968.

While 2,400 remain in the city, a number are hanging on only through side activities such as coin laundries or through the loyalty of longtime customers. And the cause of their disappearance — rapid growth of modern apartments with private baths — is continuing.

It is part of a trend in which reinforced concrete has put the stamp of anonymity on many of Japan's cities, and individualism is taking over increasingly from the old ways of doing things in a group.

Six Centuries

The sento — "money bath" in Japanese — dates back more than six centuries. In earlier days, men and women used the same facility without the barrier of modesty, false or otherwise. Outside influences and changing times brought

an end to that, and today mixed bathing is found only in a few remote hot-springs resorts.

Now the separate sections for the sexes provide two huge tubs, one containing hot water and the other hotter, near scalding, to meet individual desires.

There is space outside the tubs where taps provide water for actual washing and rinsing off. This is never done in the tub itself, which is only for soaking and relaxing.

Like everything else, the cost of the public bath has gone up. Today it costs the equivalent of about 80 cents. Ten years ago it cost about 8 cents.

At one time there also was an extra charge for women for hair washing. That was dropped after men started letting their hair grow longer and the women cried discrimination.

More to Tradition

But there is more to the public bath tradition than just a place to become clean. It has been a place where people meet to discuss the day's happenings, gossip about neighbors while scrubbing another's back and share the feeling of being together that has been important to the Japanese.

The density of population in Japan's major urban areas — 47 million people, or almost 42 percent of the total, live within a 30-mile radius of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya — has helped keep the public bath in business.

While Japan's economy has boomed, housing has lagged. Millions still live in tiny houses or apartments without individual baths or sewer connections.

In most new housing developments, a private bath is taken for granted. Many Japanese aspire to such living as soon as they have the means. An ambitious five-year plan calls for 8.6 million new housing units by 1980, miniature in size, astronomical in cost, but modern.

"Things have changed completely," said one public bathhouse owner who recently was forced to close his business.

But those who still use the public bath because they have no choice are legion, and they can be seen regularly on the streets carrying their pans and towels for the day's bathing.

There also are those who do not look lightly on the passing of such institutions. Some have formed bath clubs to encourage the continuation of what they feel is one of the delights of Japanese life.

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Airbus Industrie

Parity Grid Numeraire Favored

EEC Forges Ahead With Plans for an EMS

By John Fiehn

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community moved forward today with its ambitious plans to set up a European Monetary System (EMS) which is to stabilize exchange rates in Europe. West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer reported.

Mr. Matthöfer presided over a meeting of EEC finance ministers, which discussed key problems connected with establishing such an EMS that is also aimed at helping the battered dollar.

"No doubt, we made a big step forward today," he said after the meeting. "In confidence, the new monetary system will be operational early 1979."

He also said the meeting last Thursday and Friday between French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had given "a new impetus" to work on the monetary system. "Things are moving ahead with new momentum," he added.

Broad Consensus

He noted that a broad consensus existed "among most EC members" that set exchange rates floating around a bandspread — a so-called parity grid — should be established for currencies in the EMS.

Concurring with a Belgian proposal that had been submitted at expert level, most EEC members also agreed with the principle of using a weighted basket of EEC currencies as an "early-warning system" that should trigger consultation among monetary authorities on how to counter speculative pressure on a currency, according to Mr. Matthöfer.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey appeared to be isolated with his preference of a basket of EEC currencies to be used as the numeraire for calculating exchange rates in the EMS.

But, British sources reported that Mr. Healey showed readiness to discuss further proposals favored



West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (center) greets EEC Commission president, Roy Jenkins, with EEC Finance Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France prior to the meeting in Brussels on the European Monetary System.

by the other eight EEC members. He also admitted that a system which had a basket of currencies as a numeraire, while more flexible than the parity grid system, would be more difficult to operate.

Credit Facility

Mr. Healey implied, sources said, that under the fixed-parity system which is being used in the European joint float arrangement, the Deutsche mark is the leading currency, something that should be avoided under a new EMS.

The British chancellor said he

Fund (EMF) can be in operation to replace the initial credit arrangements, Mr. Matthöfer reported.

Mr. Healey, Italian Treasury Minister Filippo Pandolfi and Ireland's George Colley all stressed the need to link an appropriate transfer of resources — from the wealthier to the poorer EC members — with the establishment of an EMS in the community.

And, officials reported, there is general consensus that efforts to eliminate still existing divergences in economic trends in the community are essential as part of the operation of the EMS. The need to reduce inflation rates to the lowest level in the EEC was stressed.

But, conference sources said, neither the British, Italians nor Irish insisted that a resources transfer scheme must be in place when the EEC heads of state and government chiefs meet for their next summit in Brussels Dec. 4-5 to make the final decisions on the new monetary system.

Further Work

The EEC economic policy committee was instructed to continue its detailed work on an appropriate resources transfer system, Mr. Matthöfer reported. He said the committee of EEC central bankers and the EEC Monetary Committee would now have to continue work on the EMS, especially looking into the problems connected with the currency basket for an early-warning indicator.

Here, for example, the West Germans want that the basket should be used only to initiate consultations while the French and all others would like to see some form of preventative intervention to avoid possible mandatory support action at upper and lower points to be set in a 4.5-percent bandspread between EMS currencies.

Ministers also agreed that there should be flexibility within the EMS as far as possible currency revaluations or devaluations are concerned but that such parity changes should be permissible only by mutual agreement, officials reported.

Spurred by Broader Domestic Demand

W. German Growth Increases by 1.5% for Quarter

FRANKFURT, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's real gross national product grew 1.5 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter, when the economy showed no growth, Deutsche Bundesbank said today.

The Bundesbank's analysis, recorded its monthly economic report, illustrates the slow pick-up in the country's economy in the past six months. However, the central bank said, "real growth for the entire year, based on current indications, may prove to be higher than has been expected recently."

The government's target for 1978 growth is 3.5 percent, but due to slow growth at the beginning of the

year, most analysts have lowered their growth estimates. Current forecasts range from 2.4 percent to 3.2 percent for 1978 real GNP growth.

In its report on economic activity over the summer, the Bundesbank said "the economic picture has brightened in the last months." Decisive in this improvement, it said, was a broadening domestic demand.

Construction demand has been the prime component of the rising demand, as it was earlier in the year, the bank said. But a recent widening in the direction of demand has lifted consumer demand 7 percent on a value basis and 4

percent on a volume basis in the second quarter from the year-earlier rate.

Interestingly, the bank noted, consumer demand has shown the strongest increase in auto, vacation spending and in free-time activities rather than in more traditional consumer sectors.

The climb in consumer demand, the Bundesbank said, has been fueled not by rising real income, which has remained stagnant, but rather by a drop in the country's propensity to save and a low level of inflation.

Also, increased government spending in the first half contributed to the upturn in consumer demand. The Bundesbank noted that, as foreseen in the budget, state and federal spending in the months from April to July was up 10 percent from the year-earlier level.

Rising investment, particularly in the manufacturing industry, also was a major factor with equipment spending in the first half up a real 7 percent from a year earlier, propelled by favorable financing conditions, good domestic turnover and expectations of tax reductions from 1979.

M-3 Growth 12.6%

The Bundesbank also reported that West Germany's widely defined money supply, M-3, rose at a seasonally adjusted 12.6-percent annual rate from May to July, far above the original official 8-percent goal and almost three times the 4.4-percent rise between February and April.

The central bank attributed the hefty growth largely to the growth in domestic credit.

M-2, which is cash in circulation, sight deposits and time deposits under four years, grew at an even faster 14.1-percent annual rate against a 2.9-percent growth in the previous three months. Meanwhile, M-1, which is cash in circulation and time deposits, grew at a 7.4-percent

annual rate compared to 3.8 percent in the previous three months.

The M-3 supply has grown at a 9.8-percent annual rate from August 1977 to July 1978, the Bundesbank said. In a previous monthly report, the central bank had said its 8-percent money-supply-growth target for 1978 will probably be exceeded.

[West Germany's economic growth rate this year should be between 2 and 3 percent, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said today, Reuters reported. He said in a speech at the opening of an industrial exhibition that the rate of expansion would have to clearly increase in the remaining months of 1978 if the year's overall growth were to attain even this more modest target.]

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Belgium			
Union Chimique Belge			
First Half	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	9,006	9,013	
Profits.....	148.00	84.00	
(Figures in Belgian Francs)			
Britain			
Rolls-Royce			
24 weeks June 17	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	64.61	54.74	
Profits.....	5.41	3.71	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
U.S.			
Levi Strauss			
3rd Quarter	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	471.90	433.40	
Profits.....	41.39	36.14	
Per Share.....	1.87	1.64	
9 months	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	1,220	1,140	
Profits.....	104.73	95.69	
Per Share.....	1.74	4.32	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pillsbury Bids for Green Giant

Under the agreement in principle to merge Green Giant Co. into Pillsbury Co., Pillsbury will make a cash tender offer of \$37.25 a share for 1.8 million shares of Green Giant common stock but may — under certain circumstances — buy up to 2.2 million shares. Green Giant has about 3.9 million common shares outstanding. A second step in the merger proposal calls for the holders of Green Giant's common receiving 0.8324 of a share of Pillsbury common for each share of Green Giant which Pillsbury does not pay cash for.

FTC Probes Cal Standard's Amax Bid

Federal regulators are intensifying their study of Standard Oil of California's attempted takeover of Amax Inc. The Federal Trade Commission, which has been scrutinizing Amax-Cal Standard relations for three years, is stepping up its inquiry into anti-trust implications of a possible combination. It's understood that officials of Amax, which has rejected Cal Standard's overtures, are aiding the FTC in its investigation. Amax's board two weeks ago rejected a \$57-a-share takeover offer from Cal Standard. The proposed merger would have been valued at \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion.

Empain-Schneider Sales Gain

Empain-Schneider, the Franco-Belgian industrial conglomerate, posted net sales for the first six months of 1978 of 14.1 billion francs (about \$2.23 billion), up by 17.5 percent from the 12 billion reported for the first half of 1977. Orders received during the same period also totaled 14.1 billion francs, a drop of 18 percent from the 17.2 billion francs of the first half of 1977. The group said the decline in orders stemmed from its nuclear subsidiaries, Framatome and Novatome, whose orders up to the end of June totaled 140 million francs, compared with 3.9 billion francs a year ago.

Oil Concerns, Iran Agree on Uptake

Western oil negotiators and the National Iranian Oil Co. have agreed in principle that the Western oil companies will take an average of 3.3 million barrels a day of Iranian crude for export this year, sources said. They said this was one of the points of accord at recent discussions though both sides failed to establish a long-term agreement. Stumbling blocks in the talks included financial arrangements and the exact formula under which Iran would be granted "most-favored-nation" status in dealings with the 14-company Western oil consortium.

Japan Sets

New Target

On Surplus

Despite August Fall

In Current Account

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government today abandoned its hope of holding its current-account surplus to \$6 billion in the fiscal year ending next March, despite a drop in the current-account surplus to \$1.32 billion in August from July's revised surplus of \$1.97 billion reported today by the Finance Ministry.

In line with a recent decision to switch forecasts from dollars to yen, a cabinet meeting accepted a forecast of a surplus of 2.7 trillion yen in income compared with expenditure for foreign trade, tourism and some other items.

At the forecast average exchange rate for the year of 205 yen to one dollar, this would be a surplus of \$13.17 billion, down from the \$14 billion surplus in the previous year. However, at today's rate of 192.35 yen to the dollar, it would amount to \$14 billion again.

7% Growth Affirmed

The government reaffirmed, meanwhile, its commitment to strive for real economic growth of 7 percent in fiscal 1978. Japan pledged this effort for its trading partners, who hoped this would boost demand in Japan for foreign goods and help cut their deficits in trade with Japan.

The August current-account surplus was up sharply from a \$669-million surplus a year ago, the Finance Ministry said. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the surplus, which includes trade and invisible items such as tourism and banking, rose to \$1.46 billion from \$1.41 billion in July.

The country's trade surplus in August fell to \$2 billion from a \$2.71-billion surplus in July but was up from \$1.07 billion a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted, the trade surplus in August fell to \$2.14 billion from \$2.15 billion in July.

Exports in August on a dollar basis rose 23 percent to \$7.88 billion from \$6.42 billion a year ago but were down from July's \$8.16 billion, when exports rose at an annual pace of 15 percent.

Imports rose 10 percent to \$5.88 billion from the year-earlier \$5.35 billion and were up from July's \$5.45 billion, which showed a gain of about 7 percent.

NYSE Prices Fall; Dow Off 8.40

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed lower today for a fifth session in moderately active trading as progress at the Camp David summit was only briefly able to offset interest-rate concerns.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.40 points to 870.15 and declines led advances 1,167 to 387. Volume fell to 35.86 million shares from Friday's 37.29 million.

The Commerce Department said today U.S. personal income rose at an annual rate of \$8.6 billion, or 0.5 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.73 trillion. The increase compared with a rise of \$24.2 billion, or 1.4 percent

U.S. Incomes Up 0.5% for August

in July and was the smallest increase since the \$6.3-billion or 0.4 percent rise in January.

The Big Board and the American Stock Exchange moved late Friday to extend higher margin requirements on gaming shares. Ramada Inns again led the active list but slid 1 1/4 to 14 1/4. Holiday Inns dropped 2 1/4 to 26 1/4. Bally Manufacturing 3 1/4 to 57 1/4. Caesars World four to 56 1/4 and Hilton Hotels 4 1/4 to 55 1/4.

A number of blue-chip and glamour stocks were also lower. IBM lost 1 1/2 to 289. General Motors 1 1/4 to 62 1/4. Du Pont two to 125. Smith Barney 1 1/4 to 92 1/4. Raytheon 1 1/4 to 49 1/4 and Boeing 1 1/4 to 67 1/4.

United Technologies said it invited Carrier Corp. management to begin "immediate negotiations" to merge the two companies. United said it would accomplish the merger through a tax-free exchange of securities.

Carrier said it had no comment at present on the announcement by United Technologies. Neither stock traded today. Carrier closed Friday at 20 1/4 and United at 46.

Western Air Lines and Continental Air Lines said they formally agreed to consolidate. The companies said the agreement was approved by directors of both companies and will be submitted for approval to stockholders. Western lost 1/2 to 12 and Continental 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Mead Corp. said it filed suit in Dayton, Ohio, alleging violation by Occidental Petroleum of federal antitrust laws in connection with its proposed offer for Mead shares. Mead lost 1 1/4 to 31 1/4 and Occidental added 1/4 to 20 1/4.

Pillsbury said it agreed in principle to acquire Green Giant. Details of the agreement were not immediately available. Green Giant eased 1/4 to 34 1/4 and Pillsbury was off 1/4 to 44 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also eased, with the market-value index off 2.79 points to 171.27.

In Chicago, grain and soybean future prices maintained moderate gains on the board of trade today, largely on the basis of harvesting problems.

Widespread weekend rains and continued hot, humid weather delayed some harvesting. There were

also flood warnings in some Midwest areas. More wet weather, which prevented farmers from getting into the fields over the weekend, were expected to continue.

At the close soybeans ranged from 3 1/4 to 6 cents a bushel higher, September \$6.56 1/4 a bushel; wheat was unchanged to 4 1/4 cents higher, September \$3.34 1/4; corn was 1 to 1 1/4 cents higher September \$2.11 and oats were 1 to 2 cents higher, September \$1.31.

Dollar Ends Day Mixed

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The dollar continued widely against most major currencies today following a string of news developments from Washington and Brussels to end mixed in nervous foreign exchange trading.

With relatively modest volume but large rate movements, the dollar appeared to lack a definitive trend as many operators kept to the sidelines or maintained tightly squared positions.

Initial reaction to the outcome of the Midsummit meeting was positive, with the dollar rising sharply in early dealings, only to ease later on profit-taking and uncertainty about the Camp David agreements. The dollar was also helped by speculation that U.S. banks' prime lending rate may be boosted to 9.75 percent by the end of the month following Friday's quarter-point increase to 9.5 percent.

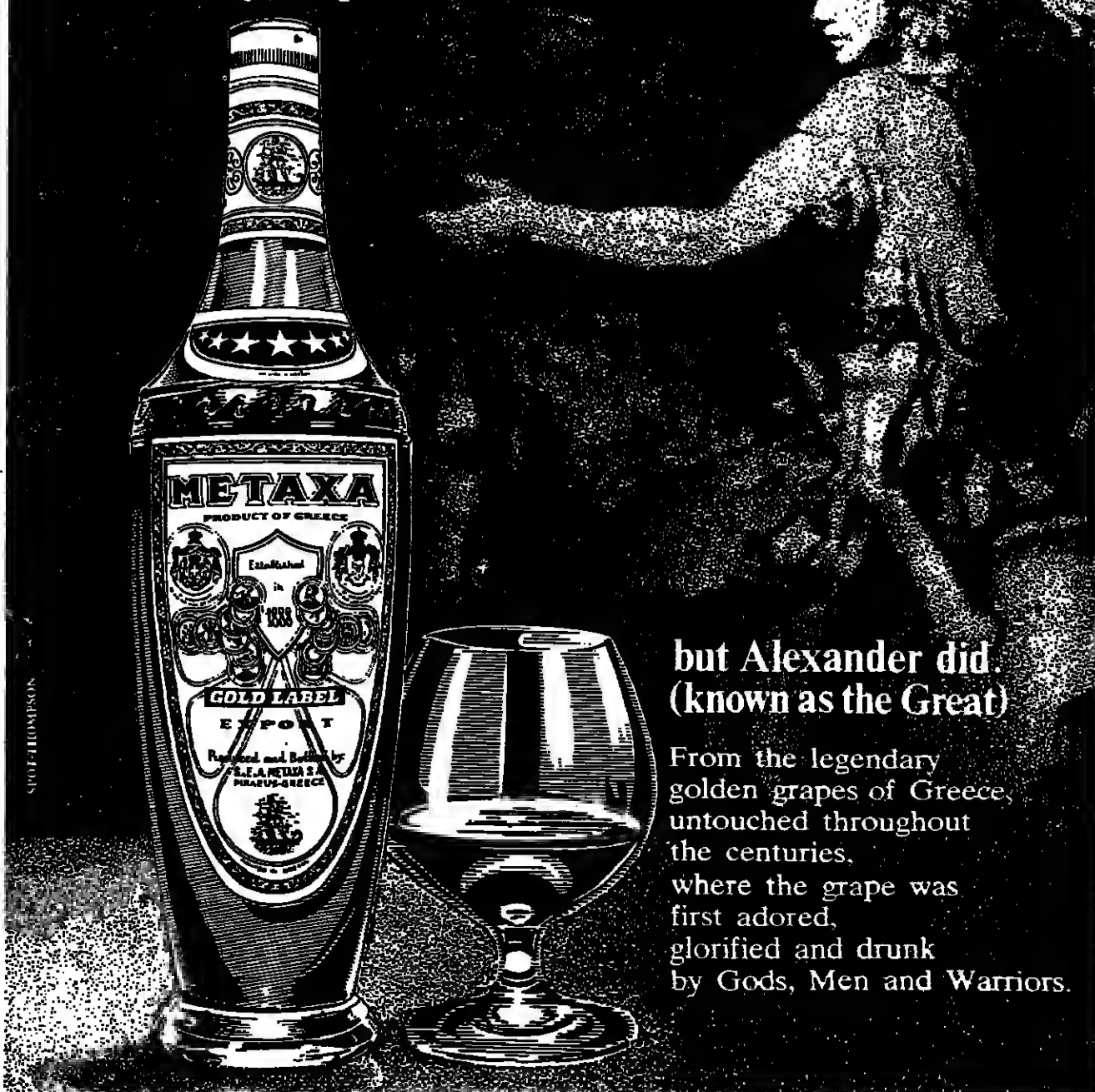
Further downward pressure was put on the dollar by news that European Economic Community finance ministers, meeting in Brussels, appeared ready to go ahead with a plan to create a European Monetary System.

The dollar posted its sharpest decline of the day against the Swiss franc, losing 1 centime at 1.5795 francs. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar eased to 1.9745 DM, down 21 points from late Friday.

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to 192.35 yen initially but later retreated to 190.70 yen in London compared with 189.78 yen. In French franc trading, the dollar rose to 4.3968 francs at the opening before easing to 4.3888 francs, up from 4.3650 francs late Friday.

Meanwhile, gold finished at \$210.90-\$211.40, buying-selling, down from \$211.75-\$212.25 Friday.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



but Alexander did
(known as the Great)

From the legendary
golden grapes of Greece,
untouched throughout
the centuries,
where the grape was
first adored,
glorified and drunk
by Gods, Men and Warriors.

METAXA

the Greek classic

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Ch's	12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Ch's	12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Ch's
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Quot. Close			Prev	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Quot. Close			Prev	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Quot. Close			Prev
(Continued from Page 8)											
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%
20% 15% GAF 60	4.3	75	22%	22%	20%	16%	18%	21	10%	Ingron	30
17%	18	GAF pf 1.20	6.7	75	18%	17%	18%	22%	24	9	34%

[illegible]

Reliance Group... Second Quarter, Six Months Our Best Ever...

(In thousands, except per-share amounts)	Quarter Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	1978	1977	1978	1977
Revenues	\$310,087	\$279,033	\$606,542	\$543,520
Operating income before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 34,296	\$ 23,330	\$ 61,622	\$ 43,002
Provision for income taxes	(9,278)	(8,500)	(17,185)	(14,347)
Minority interests	(2,703)	(2,380)	(5,249)	(4,790)
Operating income	22,315	12,450	39,188	23,865
Net realized gain on insurance investments	2,433	1,936	2,106	2,809
Income before extraordinary income	24,748	14,386	41,294	26,674
Extraordinary income	—	8,575	3,176	15,444
Net income	\$ 24,748	\$ 22,961	\$ 44,470	\$ 42,118
Per-Share Information:				
Operating income	\$2.10	\$1.39	\$4.07	\$2.66
Net realized gain on insurance investments25	.26	.24	.37
Income before extraordinary income	2.35	1.65	4.31	3.03
Extraordinary income	—	1.12	.36	2.03
Net income	\$2.35	\$2.77	\$4.67	\$5.06
Fully diluted net income*	\$1.76	\$1.77	\$3.24	\$3.28
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding (in thousands)	9,758	7,640	8,748	7,607

*Fully diluted net income per share is based on the assumption that the common shares issuable upon the exercise of all stock purchase warrants and stock options and the conversion of all convertible securities were outstanding since April 1 for each of the quarters and since January 1 for each of the six-month periods and remained outstanding for the entire periods.

Reliance Group, Incorporated Operations—Six Months Ended June 30, 1978

INSURANCE		Property and Casualty Operations, U.S. Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia General Casualty Company of Wisconsin, Madison United Pacific Insurance Company, Tacoma Property and Casualty Operations, International Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto Life and Health Operations, U.S. Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia United Pacific Life Insurance Company, Tacoma Title Operations, U.S. Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Philadelphia
LEASING		Container Leasing Operations, Worldwide CTL—Container Transport International, Inc., New York Computer Leasing Operations, U.S. Leasco Capital Equipment Corporation, New York Computer Leasing Operations, International Leasco Europa Ltd., New York
MANAGEMENT SERVICES		Consulting Operations, U.S. Werner Associates, Inc., New York Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., New York Consulting and Software Operations, International Inbucon Limited, London Fuel & Energy Consultants Limited, London Leasco Software Limited, Maidenhead Moody International, Inc., London Werner International, Brussels

Reliance Group, Incorporated / 197 Knightsbridge, London SW 7, England/919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

کتابت الیوم

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

12 Month 3-Month High Low Div. in 3 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close										
(Continued from Page 10)																														
40%	32%	Petrole 1.20	2.14	147	43%	43	—	—	—	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
41%	33%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
42%	34%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
43%	35%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
44%	36%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
45%	37%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
46%	38%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
47%	39%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
48%	40%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
49%	41%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
50%	42%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
51%	43%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
52%	44%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
53%	45%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
54%	46%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
55%	47%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
56%	48%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
57%	49%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
58%	50%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
59%	51%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
60%	52%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
61%	53%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
62%	54%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
63%	55%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
64%	56%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
65%	57%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
66%	58%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
67%	59%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
68%	60%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
69%	61%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
70%	62%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
71%	63%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
72%	64%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
73%	65%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
74%	66%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
75%	67%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
76%	68%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
77%	69%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
78%	70%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
79%	71%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
80%	72%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
81%	73%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
82%	74%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
83%	75%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
84%	76%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
85%	77%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
86%	78%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
87%	79%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
88%	80%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
89%	81%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
90%	82%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
91%	83%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
92%	84%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—	—	27%	12%	Rowan	4.0	12	195	25%	22%	22%	—	—
93%	85%	Petroleum 1.24	3.2	75	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	10%	4%	Petrol	1.77	4.8	233	69%	86%	—												

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

rs per ha.	Total gross income Ex. 8
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[illegible]

et Summary	LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs., cents per lb.		
	Oct	48.60	50.07

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 10, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Panamed Inc	722,900	14 1/8	-1 3/8
Romado Inc	449,500	0 1/4	-
Holiday Inn	634,500	25 1/2	-2 1/2
Wendell Johnson	215,500	1 1/8	-1/8
White Motor	307,200	12 1/4	-1 1/4
World Desk	340,500	37	-
Texaco Inc	228,300	2 1/4	+ 1/2
Aetion Risk	274,200	2 1/2	- 1/2
CrossWorld	228,300	5 1/4	- 1/4
Howard Johnson	244,000	15 1/4	- 1/4
SCLA Sec	216,700	7 1/8	- 3/8
Wendell Johnson	213,700	29 1/2	- 1/2
Merrill	205,900	14 1/8	- 1/8
Weyerhae	176,700	39	- 1/2
Eastman	176,200	12 1/2	- 1/2

Today	Prev.
NYSE	NYSE
Close	Close
35.86	37.29
36.87	37.37
35.8	36.48
1.167	1.225
24.62	24.64
349	351
Unchanged	
Total Issues	1,093
New 1978 highs	22
New 1978 lows	13

U.S.-W. German

Fares May Drop

BONN, Sept. 18 (AP)—U.S. travelers will pay less if they travel Germany under a tentative agreement initiated in Bonn, West German sources said today.

At least four southern U.S. airports would be opened to West German airlines according to the agreement reached after a week of ve, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

The Southern cities were not identified, but the sources said the German cities most interested in Miami and Atlanta. Lufthansa, the German flag carrier, now flies to five U.S. Cities — Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles.

London Coffee Talks

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—The

Dec	Apr	Feb	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Oct
49.00	50.40	48.45	50.12	+1.15			
42.00	42.50	41.45	42.35	+0.25			
43.40	44.70	44.35	+0.75				
45.20	45.80	45.00	+0.40				
45.10	45.50	44.50	+0.45				
43.50	43.85	43.70	+0.45				
42.00	42.30	41.40	+1.77				
41.40	42.00	41.80	+0.25				

Est. sales: 7,591; sales: PT. 8,373.

Total open interest: PT. 19,756; off 74 from THURS.

POUR BELLIES

24,000 lbs./cmts per lb.

Feb	Mar	Apr	Jul	Aug
59.40	61.57	59.40	+2.17	+2.00
61.00	61.50	58.50	+0.45	+0.90
60.50	61.40	60.40	+0.90	+0.90
58.30	60.00	58.00	+0.00	+2.00
57.40	59.00	55.90	+0.85	+0.90

Est. sales: 3,217; sales: PT. 5,417.

Total open interest: PT. 8,338; up 29 from THURS.

ICED BRIDLES

30,000 lbs./cmts per lb.

Feb	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
41.00	41.95	41.77	+0.90	+0.95
41.40	42.10	41.70	+0.25	+0.35
41.40	41.75	41.45	+0.35	+0.35
41.50	41.45	+0.50	+0.40	+0.40
		42.90		

Sales: PT. 151.

Total open interest: PT. 2,136; off 28 from THURS.

Jones Averages				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	994.88	864.84	870.15	-8.40

[illegible]

59.10	58.24	58.24	-0.57	Total open interest Fri. 1. Thurs.
64.82	63.86	63.86	-0.69	
50.74	49.55	49.50	-0.94	
55.44	54.20	54.12	-0.10	

Utilities	35.84	32.93	32.63	-0.12
Finance	65.93	62.97	62.97	-0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Share	Buy	Sales	%Share
September 15	192,655	265,431	3.259

PLATINUM
\$500 av. dollars per 100 av.

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Oct	263.50	264.90	264.60	264.30	+0.30							
Nov	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50	263.50
Dec	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Jan	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Feb	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Mar	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Apr	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
May	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Jun	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Jul	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Aug	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90
Sep	263.50	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90	264.90

of a working group to prepare export quotas, price ranges and other measures.

World Bank Placement

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	2242-2243	2243-2244	2244-2245	2245-2246	2246-2247	2247-2248
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**These totals are included in the sales figures.*

American Most Actives

	Sales	Closes	Ch.
All-Alt Ind	489,290	634	-1/2
Resort Int'l	284,520	564	-4

LUMBER

	Nov	21 Nov	21 Dec	20 Dec	21 Jan	+3.00
18x8	21,150	21,400	20,950	21,240	+3.00	

Total open interest Fri, 1,179, off 67 from Thur.

ammonium phosphate or at 350,000 million issue of dollar bonds outside the United States. The bonds, offered to central banks and government institutions, were bought by 66 subscribers, the bank said.

229,500	374	—	1/8	Jan	195.00	197.50	19
209,700	134	—	1/8	Mar	196.00	190.60	19
181,500	168	—	1/2	May	197.60	199.00	19
150,600	1934	—	1/2	Jul	199.50	190.90	19
188,000	1934	—	1/2				

Cash/Cml	16,980	19%	
Houston Oil	9,700	25%	
Synco Corp.	10,000	24 Unch.	
American Intl	75,000	23% +	
Stocks sales year over			+410,000
American Stock Index:			1,930,000
			Total
			Thurs.
			Plywood (+6,032 \$2)
			SPY
			213.40 214.60 212.70 216.50 +3.10

Jan	198.00	199.60	197.60	199.60	+1.60
Mar	199.00	200.50	198.80	200.50	+1.50
May	199.50	201.60	190.50	201.00	+2.00

[illegible]

Jun	92-00	92-03	91-29	92-00	
Sen	91-28	91-30	91-27	91-29	
Dec	91-28	91-28	91-24	91-28	-01

[illegible]

U.S.-W. Commerce

U.S.-W. German

Fares May Drop

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London Coffee Talks

London, Sept. 18 (AP) — Coffee

Reject Export Quotas

33.60	+1.30
33.45	+ .75
52.25	+ .75
70	77.20
85	54.50
	+ .18
	52.35

Source: Fri. 7/21/81

The rejection came in a meeting of the executive board over the weekend to agree on the setting up

50	264.30	+0.30
55	267.10	+0.30
60	270.00	+0.40
65	273.10	+0.40
70	275.90	+0.40

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — The World Bank today announced placement of a \$350-

announced placement of a \$500-million issue of dollar bonds outside the United States. The bonds, offered to central banks and government institutions, were bought by 66 subscribers, the bank said.

Inco Force Majeure

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Inco Ltd. declared force majeure on copper shipments to Europe following a strike at its Sudbury, Ont., copper-nickel facilities, a company spokesman said.

spokesman said today.

Hold Dorsett to 38 Yards Rushing

Rams Upset Cowboys, 27-14

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP) — Pat Haden threw a 43-yard touchdown pass to Willie Miller in the fourth quarter and Rod Perry kicked another 43 yards for a final touchdown as the Los Angeles Rams upset the Dallas Cowboys, 27-14, here in a National Football League game yesterday.

The Los Angeles defense throttled Tony Dorsett, Dallas's star runner, Dorsett, who averaged more than 100 yards rushing in his first two games, was held to 38 yards on 19 carries.

In winning their third game against no defeats, the Rams scored first in the opening period on a 1-yard smash by John Cappelletti. Staubach evaded the score early in the second quarter on a 14-yard pass to Billy Joe DuPree.

By halftime, the Rams led, 14-7, on a 21-yard touchdown pass from Haden to Ron Jessie, after a 10-play, 99-yard advance. After a scoreless third period, the Cowboys — in search of their 10th straight victory, including the Super Bowl — scored on an 18-yard pass from Staubach to Tony Hill.

The Rams came storming back, 69 yards in four plays, and Haden, who had been undermanning much of the afternoon, found Miller with the 43-yard pass that the end took on the one-yard line and carried into the end zone. A holding penalty cost the Rams the point after, as kicker Frank Corral missed when the ball was moved back.

Perry clinched the victory when he picked off Staubach's pass as the Dallas 43 and threatened his way into the end zone with less than four minutes to go. The Cowboys reached the Rams' 15-yard line with 41 seconds left, but Pat Thomas intercepted Staubach to end the threat.

Haden completed 14 of 25 passes for 227 yards, and Jessie was his favorite receiver with 7 receptions for 144 yards. Staubach was 22 of 46 for 246 yards, but had four of his throws intercepted. Haden had two passes intercepted.

Dallas was held to just 96 yards rushing, depending primarily on Staubach's passing out of the standard offensive formation and the Cowboys' shotgun.

Dolphins 31, Bills 24

At Miami, Gary Quarter raced 65 yards for a third-quarter touchdown and Delvin Williams ran for 121 yards, including an 18-yard score, as the Miami Dolphins defeated the Buffalo Bills, 31-24. It was the Dolphins' 17th consecutive victory over the Bills, an NFL record.

Davis finished the game with 89 yards total, while quarterback Don Strock had his second straight strong performance, completing 7 of 14 passes, including a 6-yard touchdown pass to Andre Tillman.

The Dolphins' victory overshadowed an impressive game by quarterback Joe Ferguson of Buffalo. After a slow start, he moved the rebuilding Bills consistently throughout the game.

He completed 14 of 24 passes for 246 yards and two touchdowns, including a 92-yard pass play to Frank Lewis. The play was the first longest touchdown play in Bills history.

Broncos 27, Chargers 14

At Denver, Rick Upchurch dashed 75 yards with a punt return with 3:17 left in the game and full-back Lonnie Perrin added an insurance score less than two minutes later to give the Denver Broncos a 27-14 triumph over the San Diego Chargers.

San Diego's quarterback, Dan Fouts, had run for one touchdown and passed 20 yards to rookie John Jefferson for another as the Chargers took a 14-7 halftime lead.

With reserve quarterback Norris Weese at the controls, Denver capitalized on a short Denver punt to cut the deficit to 14-13 late in the third quarter, but Jim Turner's extra point attempt was wide.

Several minutes later, Denver drove from its 9-yard line to the Charger 42, but the drive was stalled by a holding penalty — one of five called against the Bronco offense.

On an exchange of punts, Jeff West sent a high kick to Upchurch, who cut upfield and got a key block from Perrin to outpace the Charger pursuers. Shortly afterward, Perrin ran up the middle 21 yards for his second touchdown of the game.

Orioles 5, Blue Jays 0

At Baltimore, Doug DeCinces drove in three runs and Mike Flanagan pitched his 18th victory with a five-hitter as Baltimore defeated Toronto, 5-0. DeCinces had a two-run homer, his 24th, among three hits.

Rangers 3, A's 1

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk had three hits and drove in two runs and Jon Matlack pitched a six-hitter to lead Texas to a 3-1 victory.

Twins 4, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Rod Carew scored the winning run on pitcher Andy Replegle's throwing error in the sixth inning to give Minnesota a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. The score was tied 3-3 when Carew led off with a single and moved to second on Glenn Adams' sacrifice.

After Don Ford walked, Hansen Powell hit a high bounce to Replegle, who threw past first baseman Cecil Cooper, allowing Carew to score.

Indians 2, Tigers 1

At Cleveland, Tom Verzer hit an eighth-inning home run to give Cleveland a 2-1 victory over Detroit. Verzer led off the eighth with his first homer of the season, snapping a 1-1 tie and giving the victory to Cleveland reliever Jim Kern, out 10-9.

Mariners 3, White Sox 1

At Seattle, Ruppert Jones drove in two runs and rookie Byron McLoughlin pitched a three-hitter as Seattle defeated Chicago, 3-1. McLoughlin (3-7) gave up only an unearned run in the fifth and struck out 10.

Pirates 5, Expos 3

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit a three-run homer to support the five-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven and Kent Tekulve, leading Pittsburgh to a 5-3 victory over Montreal. It was the sixth victory in a row for Pittsburgh and its 19th straight at home, and it moved the Pirates within two games of first-place Philadelphia in the National League East.

Mets 2, Phillies 0

At Philadelphia, Mike Bruher pitched a four-hitter and Eliott Maddox singled home one run and scored another on a throwing error in the first as New York blanked Philadelphia, 2-0.

Cubs 4, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Ivan DeJesus hit three singles and drove in two runs



Pat Haden

Someone asked if his quarterbacking in the victory over the Super Bowl champions meant that he had proven himself once and for all.

"No," Haden answered quickly. "I've proved it the last three years."

When he lost the title to Spinks several months ago because he didn't train, Now he moved.

And Ali was still moving this weekend, although his face was a bit puffy and necked by some of the few hard punches Spinks was able to land. To questions about retirement, Ali gave the usual evasive answers, such as "I'm an old man for boxing but young for the world."

What does that mean?

Ali said he would take six or eight months "to make up my mind." Should Ali decide against retirement, his next opponent probably would be Larry Holmes "because Holmes is the only one who can make money for us."

Ready, Willing and Able

And Holmes is ready, according to his manager, Chuck Spazziani. "He's lean and mean, and

"There's always a trick to something," he was saying, speaking not of his remarkable comeback but of the card tricks being performed for him by Jimmy (Evil Eye) Grippo, an old-time fight manager.

Still glowing from the congratulations heaped by President Carter, whose mother was at ringside, Ali said he was going to South Africa and the Soviet Union "to do things for my people."

He said that if an elimination series were held to produce a new champion — a series he would not promote with Arum — "Spinks would probably win it. We now see that Spinks is a pretty good fighter."

But Spinks was less than good Friday night. He pursued Ali, first from an effective bob-and-weave crouch, then from a stand-up stance made to order for Ali's jab. Ali moved almost clumsily through the earlier rounds before he again began to "float like a butterfly and sting like a bee."

The phantom moves and biting jabs that marked Ali's style through most of his 35 previous fights were no longer there, but they were not needed. Spinks was defeating himself very well, thank you, with inept moves.

At the fight, attendance was announced as 70,000, and the gate was estimated at a record \$6 million.

Sweden, even with Bjorn Borg and the homecourt advantage, is giving itself little chance to defeat the United States in the next round of Davis Cup tennis play.

"I'd say we have a 25 percent chance to beat them," the Swedish Davis Cup captain, Martin Carlsten, said. "Borg could win his two singles, but the Americans will take the other two and the doubles."

Sweden advanced to the interzone finals by defeating Hungary, 3-1, in the European Group B Zone during the weekend. The United States lost the final two singles matches but downed Chile, 3-2.

The two teams will meet in Goteborg, Sweden, Oct. 6-8.

Preference for Clay

"We would have a bigger chance (against the United States) on clay," said Borg, the Wimbledon champion. "Too bad you can't play on that surface here in October."

The interzone final will be played on a medium-fast artificial surface.

Kjell Johansson overcame strong winds to outlast Peter Szoke of Hungary, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, yesterday, giving Sweden its victory.

The 27-year-old Johansson, playing the best tennis of his career, defeated Hungary's No. 1 player, Balazs Taroczy, in the opening singles match.

Borg, who lost last week to Jimmy Connors in the finals of the U.S. Open, withdrew from the final singles match yesterday, complaining about a blister on his racket hand. Advised not to play by a doctor, Borg left later in the day for an exhibition tour in Brazil and Argentina.

Tenny Svensson replaced Borg against Taroczy in a match that was halted due to darkness at 5-5 in the third set. The two split the first two sets.

The Americans were assured of victory Saturday when Brian Gottfried and John McEnroe defeated Sweden, 3-2.

Brambilla Recovering

MILAN, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Vittorio Brambilla, 40, the Italian racing driver who suffered a fractured skull in a 10-car crash that fatally injured Ronnie Peterson during the Italian Grand Prix, is slowly recovering, physicians said.

on a 21-yard touchdown pass from Haden to Ron Jessie, after a 10-play, 99-yard advance. After a scoreless third period, the Cowboys — in search of their 10th straight victory, including the Super Bowl — scored on an 18-yard pass from Staubach to Tony Hill.

The Rams came storming back, 69 yards in four plays, and Haden, who had been undermanning much of the afternoon, found Miller with the 43-yard pass that the end took on the one-yard line and carried into the end zone. A holding penalty cost the Rams the point after, as kicker Frank Corral missed when the ball was moved back.

Perry clinched the victory when he picked off Staubach's pass as the Dallas 43 and threatened his way into the end zone with less than four minutes to go. The Cowboys reached the Rams' 15-yard line with 41 seconds left, but Pat Thomas intercepted Staubach to end the threat.

Haden completed 14 of 25 passes for 227 yards, and Jessie was his favorite receiver with 7 receptions for 144 yards. Staubach was 22 of 46 for 246 yards, but had four of his throws intercepted. Haden had two passes intercepted.

Dallas was held to just 96 yards rushing, depending primarily on Staubach's passing out of the standard offensive formation and the Cowboys' shotgun.

Dolphins 31, Bills 24

At Miami, Gary Quarter raced 65 yards for a third-quarter touchdown and Delvin Williams ran for 121 yards, including an 18-yard score, as the Miami Dolphins defeated the Buffalo Bills, 31-24. It was the Dolphins' 17th consecutive victory over the Bills, an NFL record.

Davis finished the game with 89 yards total, while quarterback Don Strock had his second straight strong performance, completing 7 of 14 passes, including a 6-yard touchdown pass to Andre Tillman.

The Dolphins' victory overshadowed an impressive game by quarterback Joe Ferguson of Buffalo. After a slow start, he moved the rebuilding Bills consistently throughout the game.

He completed 14 of 24 passes for 246 yards and two touchdowns, including a 92-yard pass play to Frank Lewis. The play was the first longest touchdown play in Bills history.

Broncos 27, Chargers 14

At Denver, Rick Upchurch dashed 75 yards with a punt return with 3:17 left in the game and full-back Lonnie Perrin added an insurance score less than two minutes later to give the Denver Broncos a 27-14 triumph over the San Diego Chargers.

San Diego's quarterback, Dan Fouts, had run for one touchdown and passed 20 yards to rookie John Jefferson for another as the Chargers took a 14-7 halftime lead.

With reserve quarterback Norris Weese at the controls, Denver capitalized on a short Denver punt to cut the deficit to 14-13 late in the third quarter, but Jim Turner's extra point attempt was wide.

Several minutes later, Denver drove from its 9-yard line to the Charger 42, but the drive was stalled by a holding penalty — one of five called against the Bronco offense.

On an exchange of punts, Jeff West sent a high kick to Upchurch, who cut upfield and got a key block from Perrin to outpace the Charger pursuers. Shortly afterward, Perrin ran up the middle 21 yards for his second touchdown of the game.

Orioles 5, Blue Jays 0

At Baltimore, Doug DeCinces drove in three runs and Mike Flanagan pitched his 18th victory with a five-hitter as Baltimore defeated Toronto, 5-0. DeCinces had a two-run homer, his 24th, among three hits.

Rangers 3, A's 1

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk had three hits and drove in two runs and Jon Matlack pitched a six-hitter to lead Texas to a 3-1 victory.

Twins 4, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Rod Carew scored the winning run on pitcher Andy Replegle's throwing error in the sixth inning to give Minnesota a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. The score was tied 3-3 when Carew led off with a single and moved to second on Glenn Adams' sacrifice.

After Don Ford walked, Hansen Powell hit a high bounce to Replegle, who threw past first baseman Cecil Cooper, allowing Carew to score.

Indians 2, Tigers 1

At Cleveland, Tom Verzer hit an eighth-inning home run to give Cleveland a 2-1 victory over Detroit. Verzer led off the eighth with his first homer of the season, snapping a 1-1 tie and giving the victory to Cleveland reliever Jim Kern, out 10-9.

Mariners 3, White Sox 1

At Seattle, Ruppert Jones drove in two runs and rookie Byron McLoughlin pitched a three-hitter as Seattle defeated Chicago, 3-1. McLoughlin (3-7) gave up only an unearned run in the fifth and struck out 10.

Pirates 5, Expos 3

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit a three-run homer to support the five-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven and Kent Tekulve, leading Pittsburgh to a 5-3 victory over Montreal. It was the sixth victory in a row for Pittsburgh and its 19th straight at home, and it moved the Pirates within two games of first-place Philadelphia in the National League East.

Mets 2, Phillies 0

At Philadelphia, Mike Bruher pitched a four-hitter and Eliott Maddox singled home one run and scored another on a throwing error in the first as New York blanked Philadelphia, 2-0.

Cubs 4, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Ivan DeJesus hit three singles and drove in two runs



Bucky Dent of the Yankees slides into third base as the throw is bobbled by Butch Hobson of the Red Sox.

Royals Blank Angels to Stretch Their Lead

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18 (AP) — Frank White and George Brett hit consecutive home runs in the third inning and Dennis Leonard won his 18th game with a five-hitter yesterday as the Kansas City Royals downed the California Angels, 5-0, and stretched their lead to 4½ games in the American League West.

It was the sixth victory in seven games for the Royals while the Angels lost their fifth in seven outings.

Leonard stopped the Angels on just five singles in boosting his record to 18-17 with his 18th complete game of the season. Loser Frank Tanana (17-11) surrendered only six hits before leaving with one out in the seventh, but five were for extra bases.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 3

At New York, Carl Yastrzemski's run-scoring single and 14th homer helped Boston beat New York 7-3 and cut its deficit to 2½ games behind the Yankees in the American League East race. After a three-run rally in the eighth opened a 6-1 lead for the Red Sox, the errors that have plagued Boston began showing up. New York's Willie Randolph singled with one out in the bottom of the eighth and went to third when third baseman Butch Hobson threw the ball into right field trying for a force play at second.

On Thurman Munson's easy grounder, Reggie Jackson then hit an grounder to Red Sox second baseman Jerry Remy, who booted the ball into right field as both runners scored.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST			
	W	L	Pct.
New York Yankees	88	61	.591
Baltimore Orioles	85	65	.567
Boston Red Sox	84	66	.564
Detroit Tigers	80	68	.541
Cleveland Indians	65	83	.439
Toronto Blue Jays	57	91	.383

WEST			
	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City Royals	83	65	.561
California Angels	80	71	.530
Texas Rangers	75	73	.507
Minnesota Twins	67	81	.451
Oakland Athletics	67	84	.444
Seattle Mariners	64	87	.426

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia Phillies	82	67	.550
Pittsburgh Pirates	80	69	.537
Chicago Cubs	74	75	.493
Montreal Expos	70	81	.463
New York Mets	64	87	.426

WEST			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles Dodgers	81	59	.577
Cincinnati Reds	82	67	.550
San Francisco Giants	72	81	.470
San Diego Padres	70	73	.493
Houston Astros	68	81	.454
Atlanta Braves	66	84	.440

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia Phillies	82	67	.550
Pittsburgh Pirates	80	69	.537
Chicago Cubs	74	75	.493
Montreal Expos	70	81	.463
New York Mets	64	87	.426

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	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia Phillies	82	67	.550
Pittsburgh Pirates	80	69	.537
Chicago Cubs	74	75	.493
Montreal Expos	70	81	.463
New York Mets	64	87	.426

WEST			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles Dodgers	81	59	.577
Cincinnati Reds	82	67	.550
San Francisco Giants	72	81	.470
San Diego Padres	70	73	.493
Houston Astros	68	81	.454
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

Art Buchwald

The New Politics

WASHINGTON — As the results of last week's primaries came in over my television set I was happy to see that the winning candidates all had something new to say. If anything, 1978 will be the year when the old political rhetoric will be out, and the people seeking office will face the issues with honesty and candor.

I know this because right after the primary battle in a Northeastern state I spoke to one of the new breed of politicians running for Congress.

"Sir, how do you feel about winning your party's primary?"

"I was not the winner," he said.

"The people of this state were the winner. I proved that old politics is out, and the electorate wants new ideas."

"Fantastic," I said. "What are some of these ideas?"

"I am going to speak out forcefully against big government and wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money."

"You're going that far out on a limb?"

"I may go even further. I am going to promise the voters that I will represent them, rather than the special interest groups which only care about themselves."

"Bully for you. What else do you plan to do?"

"Unlike my opponent, I'm going to speak out on the issues and tell people where I stand, even if it costs me votes."

San Francisco Police
Seize 44 Drag Racers

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 (AP) — It took police in 16 cars three hours during the night to stop a drag-race marathon in a square-block area of the Bay View section near Candlestick Park.

Police said that they towed 53 cars, arrested 44 adults on charges of exhibitionist speeding and drag racing, cited 3 juveniles, and issued 16 parking tickets between 10:30 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. The racing had become a weekly event.

"Such as?"

"I am against inflation that is bleeding every American dry. I am for jobs for everyone who wants to work. I support decent medical care for our senior citizens and better schools for our children. And I am against crime in the streets."

"That may lose you the criminal vote," I warned.

"So be it. I believe anyone who violates the law should be punished, whether he be a white-collar criminal or mugger."

"That's strong stuff in an election year. How do you feel about tax reform?"

"I've never said this in public before, but I am FOR tax reform. The burden of taxes is on the middle class. This burden must be redistributed so that everyone pays his fair share. At the same time we must have tax incentives for business to invest in the future of America. But we can't forget the poor. I don't mean the welfare cheaters, but the real poor and disadvantaged. We must bring them into the mainstream of our society."

"No one has ever said that before. I hate to ask you this, but are you for a strong America?"

"I don't object to the question. I know it's your job to ask the tough ones. It so happens I am for a strong America. This country cannot afford to be second best in the world. The Free World is at stake. If the people elect me, they will be sending a message to Washington and to Moscow that the United States no longer intends to be pushed around."

"How do you feel about the American dollar?"

"I want a strong American dollar. The prestige of this country depends on a dollar that can be defended against any currency in the world. I'll go even further. This country must get its house in order when it comes to our balance of payments. The way to do this is export more than we import."

"I'll say one thing, sir. You certainly are outspoken. It will be a breath of fresh air if the voters send you to Washington."

"I'm not one of those people who just jumps on the bandwagon," he said. "Americans are tired of hearing the same old promises from their politicians. If I win this election, it's because I'm going to tell it like it is."

Now, the spud is one of nature's best-designed products: It is born in a sturdy package, with a wonderful shelf life.

Rising to the Defense of the Potato

By John L. and Karen Hess

IF JIMMY Carter still means what he says about waging a "moral equivalent of war" on fuel guzzling, he ought to slap an embargo on the frozen fried potato.

Now, the spud is one of nature's best-designed products: It is born in a sturdy package, with wonderful shelf life. Yet we haul it from field to factory, peel and slice it by machine, cook it in hot grease, dose it with additives, wrap it in a petroleum or natural-gas derivative, freeze it, store it in a frozen warehouse, haul it across the country in a diesel refrigerated truck, store it in another frozen warehouse, deliver it in a reefer truck to a supermarket freezer, move it to a kitchen freezer, and, eventually, reheat it.

Then we eat it. What for?

At best, the fries will be crisp outside but mushy inside, tasting only of starch and stale, overheated cooking oil. Freezing destroys texture and damages flavor; repeated partial thawing and reheating does the rest.

So why do we buy this product? One reason is that the big packers and fast-food chains can afford to advertise, and the small farmer and restaurateur cannot. Another reason is that food writers tend to agree with the advertisers who pay the bills for those fat food supplements in which the writers appear.

McDonald's frozen fries, for example, have been called "crisp" and "first-rate" by Craig Claiborne and "surprisingly good" by Julia Child, both fans of supermarket goodies.

Still, one may object, those frozen fries are convenient. True, making French fries in the home kitchen is a nuisance — which does not excuse the restaurant operators. Much less does it excuse their growing use of all sorts of precooked frozen foods — TV dinners at lifted-pinkie prices.

Freezing is a big-company, capital-intensive operation, which accelerates the transfer of food production thousands of miles from U.S. cities. This is good for large processors and store chains since it provides them with standardized supplies in great volume, while it eliminates competition from small farmers and small local businesses. Processing these foods, packaging them, keeping them frozen for months in warehouses, on the road, and at the point of sale, and then reheating them all waste enormous amounts of fuel.

Ecologically, energetically, and gastronomically, it's murder. Also, it's fattening, because more fats are used in processed foods than are used in normal cooking. Next to sugar, fat is the biggest ingredient in our processed diet. And it's certainly not cheaper for the consumer.

Now, what could be more convenient for the home cook than to wash a couple of potatoes and pop them into a good hot oven (425°)? It's just as easy as heating frozen spuds, and it's cheaper and miles better for a taste and nutritional standpoint. (Only for God's sake, don't wrap them in foil.)

Or skip the oven and steam

potatoes. They keep their shape and nutrients better than boiled ones, and are less trouble.

Country Flavor

One may slice leftover potatoes and sear them in butter until crispy, or good bacon or sausage drippings may be used instead to give this homey dish a country flavor. If you saute a couple of thinly sliced onions at the same time in a separate skillet, and combine the two just before serving, you will have pommes Lyonnaises. (All these dishes are, of course, to be seasoned with freshly ground pepper and sea salt.)

Also quick and easy is the Perigord way with potatoes — or call them home fries: Slice raw potatoes thin, dry them well, and saute them in a large, heavy skillet until they're golden crusty on the outside but meltingly tender inside. Goose fat is traditional,

but fine pork drippings, chicken fat, or butter will be delicious. Season as above and serve with finely chopped garlic and Italian parsley.

Pommes Anna is an elegant dish and a favorite of ours. Here is a free-form version that can be prepared without the traditional two-sided pan and with a good deal less trouble: Slice raw potatoes evenly and thinly (less than one-eighth inch), dry them well in a towel, and lay them in a lavishly buttered shallow baking dish — an iron skillet, for example. Salt and pepper them, pour melted butter over them, and mix with your hands, make sure that each slice is nicely coated. Place the pan in a 400 oven.

If the layer is thin, the potatoes will cook and become delectably crisp in surprisingly little time. (You may speed up the cooking time by turning the potatoes on top of the stove as if sauteing them.) When they are done, pour off the excess butter; this is the only tricky moment. Use a lid or large spatula to hold the potatoes as you tip the pan. Serve in the baking dish, or invert on a large serving dish.

Note: You will need at least two tablespoons of butter for each potato, but you will recover a good deal of that in the form of clarified butter, which is excellent to refrigerate for future frying needs. It should not be necessary to add that one should make double use of the oven whenever possible. We do want to save fuel, don't we?

John L. and Karen Hess are the authors of "The Taste of America" (published by Viking, \$8.95).



Solanum tuberosum... potato plant.

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PEOPLE: News for Christina

Christina Onassis Kozlov recently scuttled rumors that her marriage to Sergei Kozlov was breaking up, but the rumor mill grinds on. Now a rumor has her pregnant. That's the word in Athens from Katerina Elphakidis, the Greek astrologer who correctly predicted Christina's second divorce. Says she, "Christina is definitely pregnant and is most likely to have a boy, probably her only child." Her gynecologist, Dr. Effie Arabadjis — back from 10 days in Moscow — isn't talking. In fact, she's in hiding in Athens to avoid reporters.

It took a squad of London police to keep photographers away from Frank Sinatra. Sinatra arrived at Heathrow Airport flanked by his own bodyguards, and one of them got into action immediately — grabbing a photographer by the throat and snarling, "Get lost or I'll tear your nose off." Sinatra, with wife, Barbara, on his arm, walked through the melee to his Concorde jetliner, smiling and waving while cops broke up the growing brawl. He could afford to smile. He'd just netted nearly \$500,000 for one week's engagement at the Royal Festival Hall.

In Salmon, Idaho, "Fortunes of Nigel," by Sir Walter Scott, was checked out in August, 1931, from the Public Library, and after 47 years it is finally back on the shelf, sporting an overdue charge of \$291.40. Spotted at a rummage sale by a volunteer library aide, the book was returned last week. A library spokesman stated that the overdue fine but said it probably wouldn't be collected. The book's card number was reassigned long ago, she said, and the name of the book borrower is nearly impossible to trace.

Lan Lan, the panda, has yet to show any definite indication of pregnancy, despite persistent signs that next month she might produce the first giant panda cub ever born outside China, the Tokyo Zoo said. Zoo spokesman Ryoji Seshimo said that the 9-year-old Lan Lan is leading a normal life — munching bamboo leaves, the favorite Chinese delicacy of pandas — and sleeping well in air-conditioned quarters. The 224-pound Lan Lan and her 7-year-old, 250-pound male companion, Kan Kan, mated in mid-May. If

Matstlav Rostropovich played a recital in the East Room of the White House before an invited audience of several hundred persons, he gave him a prolonged ovation. He was introduced by Rosamund Carter as the "world's greatest cellist and also a composer and conductor." Referring to him by his nickname, Mrs. Carter said, "Mr. Rostropovich — Slava — has been honored around the world and he honors us by his presence here this afternoon. I'm very sorry that Jimmy can't be here. He looked forward to this afternoon for a long time." The president was at Camp David, Md., winding up talks looking for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Last week Carter had to skip a festive for stock-market enthusiasts for the same reason. Rostropovich, who is music director of the Washington-based National Symphony Orchestra, was accompanied on the piano by his daughter Elena, 20, a student at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. His other daughter, Olga, a cellist also studying at Juilliard, turned the pages for her sister.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tolls. A series of tolls illustrated with color film presented by consultants, specialists in a wide range of fields, including: Monday September 25, 9 p.m. Hotel Concordia Lafayette, Paris. For details & reservations phone Jean-Louis Lucas, O.P.E.C., Int'l Forum Normandie, Tel. (1) 32 84 04 or Tel. 170140.

HORSES

SUN IN. TIMES, Int'l Eurodelivery, Box 36, Maelbeek, Belgium. Tel. 62-19 21 04 62.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

VIDEO ARTS and THAMES Television all day film presentation on Thursday 21 September at the Paris British Embassy. High quality industrial training films and TV programmes for English teachers, businessmen and John Cheese fans. 15 francs service charge for all day or part of day. For tickets contact FORMATION, 12 Rue De Lognon, 75017 Paris or Call Paris, 924 65 75.

PARIS BARRIEN Road The Guide to Paris

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PERSONALS

MATT MORSE or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please call collect, 617-772-6853 (U.S.).

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175 sqm, 4 + 2nd + 3rd rooms, possibility duplex.
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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Hotel Particulier, approximately 200 sqm, comprising living, dining room, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, main's room with bath, garage and private lift.
Entirely decorated.
Visit on premises from 2:30 - 6 p.m.
28 Ave. Foch, Paris 16th.

FOCH

Sunny Side Of Avenue
Apartment 160 sqm, comprising a hall, living, dining, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. Very well appointed.
Decorations and arrangement to be done by buyer.
Visit on premises.
From 2:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
28 Ave. Foch, Paris 16th.

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small first class building from studios to 4 bedrooms, swimming pool on garden.
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EXCEPTIONAL LUXURY IN PARIS
430 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 fireplaces, 10 pools, 10 gardens, 10 swimming pools, 10 tennis courts, 10 golf courses, 10 horse stables, 10 car garages, 10 parking spaces, 10 swimming pools, 10 tennis courts, 10 golf courses, 10 horse stables, 10 car garages, 10 parking spaces.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN
BELGRAVIA, furnished self-contained house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 fireplaces, 2 pools, 2 gardens, 2 swimming pools, 2 tennis courts, 2 golf courses, 2 horse stables, 2 car garages, 2 parking spaces.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
BRETEUIL-PASTEUR, 150 sqm, new building, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 fireplaces, 2 pools, 2 gardens, 2 swimming pools, 2 tennis courts, 2 golf courses, 2 horse stables, 2 car garages, 2 parking spaces.

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